Proceedings

OF THE

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

APRIL 1909

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PART I.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 8th April 1909.

READ—

1. Petitions dated the 22nd November 1907 and 1st January 1909, from Patel Lingegowda and other raiyats of Sakunibasavanahalli and other villages of the Kadur Taluk, complaining that, owing to the wild growth of lantana round about their villages, they have become too insanitary to live in and are dangerous by reason of being infested with wild beasts, and requesting that the Karehalli Kaval of the Patnagiri Magani in the same taluk may be granted to them for establishing a new village, etc.

2. Correspondence ending with Revenue Commissioner's letter No 8978, dated the 3rd March 1909, on the subject.

No. R. 8194-5—R. M. 121-07-4, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—From the situation of the villages referred to, there can be no doubt that they are much exposed to devastation by wild beasts, and it would therefore be desirable to shift them, if possible, to some more open ground. The Superintendent of Amrut Mahal states that the Karehalli Kaval cannot be spared for the purpose of establishing new villages, as it is not possible to find another kaval in the locality commanding the same advantages regarding position as a halting kaval and supply of drinking water to the cattle. The eastern portion of the Yemmedoddi Kaval near Gavipur, Saraswatipur and Kachapur villages, is stated to be equally suitable for the purposes of the villagers, if they are really in earnest about shifting from the present village sites, and have not applied for the Karehalli Kaval which is about six miles from their villages, merely on account of its convenience to them. Under the circumstances, the villagers may be informed that the Karehalli Kaval cannot be given over to them. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to cause the necessary steps to be taken in communication with the Amrut Mahal Superintendent to have the eastern portion of the Yemmedoddi Kaval or other convenient ground made available for the formation of new village sites with a suitable extent of land fit for cultivation attached to them.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, returning the enclosures.
The Superintendent of the Amrut Mahal Department.

Exd.—t. v.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 10th April 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 1248 of the 12th February 1909, and No. 9545 of the 18th March 1909, from the Chief Engineer and the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, respectively, furnishing, as desired, their opinion in regard to the representation contained in Subject No. 303 of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly of 1908, about the desirability of requiring Amildars and Deputy Amildars to inspect and report on the condition of the river-channels and the repairs required to be executed to them annually.

No. R. 8297-8—L. R. 214-08-5, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The object of the representation is apparently to enable the raiyats to have an opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Public Works Department, through the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar as the case may be, defects in the channels that should be rectified in the course of the annual maintenance work. Government do not think that there could be any objection to the Amildars or other Revenue officers inspecting the channels immediately after the cultivation season is over, so that they may inform the Engineering officers of any special repairs that may be necessary. Government also agree with the Revenue Commissioner in the opinion that complaints from the raiyats about the deficient supply of water will be greatly minimized, if the annual repairs to the channels are completed some time before the commencement of the cultivation season, so that any defects that might not have been attended to might be observed and rectified before water is let into the channels. This cannot, as apprehended by the Chief Engineer, bring about a conflict between the Public Works Department and the Revenue authorities, or be construed as giving to the Amildars or Deputy Amildars scope to find fault with the work approved by the Executive Engineer.

Government are therefore pleased to direct that, as soon as the cultivation season is over, the Amildars or Deputy Amildars will arrange to inspect the channels with the local Public Works officers, in company with some of the principal raiyats, and note what repairs are required. The repairs will be carried out, as early as possible, by the Public Works Department during the off-season, at least a month before it is necessary to let water into the channels. Revenue officers will then have sufficient time to bring to the notice of the Public Works Department authorities any defects that should be rectified before the distribution of water is actually commenced.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

End.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 12th April 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 8907, dated the 3rd March 1907, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting letter No. 711, dated the 27th February 1909, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, soliciting sanction to the acquisition, under the Land Acquisition Regulation, of 23 guntas of land out of Survey No. 79 measuring 4 acres 32 guntas and assessed at Rs 3, in the holding of one Doddappa Setty and his brother Gurubasava Setty in the Periyapatna village, Hunsur Taluk, taken up for constructing a Police Station at Periyapatna and for opening a road leading therefrom to the petta.

No. R. 8388-9—L. R. 22-08-79, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Before according sanction to the proposal, Government deem it necessary to review the manner in which this case has been dealt with in utter disregard of the Land Acquisition Regulation and of the standing orders in regard to acquisition of lands for public purposes.

2. Fifteen guntas of land required for constructing the Police Station were taken possession of by the Amildar and handed over to the Public Works Department on the 9th July 1899, as ordered by the Deputy Commissioner; and at the same time, 8 guntas of land were also taken up for the road. A compensation of Rs. 115 was settled for the whole area, and the Executive Engineer was informed of it on the 18th July 1899 by the Deputy Commissioner. The construction of the Police Station was, however, held in abeyance for some time, pending selection of some other site, which was suggested by the Inspector-General of Police. Ultimately, *i. e.*, in 1900, the building was erected on the very land now proposed to be acquired; but the party's claim for compensation was not settled, although not less than 22 petitions were presented by him to the Amildar, the Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, on which no action was taken except that a reminder was sent to the Executive Engineer by the Deputy Commissioner in October 1902. Again, it was only in December 1907, that the Deputy Commissioner addressed the Executive Engineer with a view to ascertain how the matter stood, and the latter replied in May 1908 to the effect that the amount of compensation for the whole of 23 guntas might be paid to the party and debited to the Public Works Department, provided that the road was also attached to the Police Station and did not belong to the Municipality. It was in June 1908 that it struck the Deputy Commissioner that the land should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Regulation before compensation could be paid therefor. Hence its acquisition is now recommended.

2. Government regret to have to point out that this procedure should have been adopted before the land was taken possession of. Even in cases of urgency under Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, private lands cannot be taken possession of until their acquisition is sanctioned by Government and notice thereof is given to the parties concerned. In the present case, there was no such urgency. Even if the parties to whom the land belongs have no objection when it is taken over for a public purpose, it should be duly acquired under the Regulation. The failure to comply with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Regulation in the present case has been the chief cause of the compensation not having been paid for the land for nearly ten years in spite of frequent petitions from the party. This inordinate delay is exceedingly discreditable to the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and their subordinate officers. Government trust that they will have no occasion to notice any other case in future in which there has been such irregular procedure and delay in acquiring lands.

3. The acquisition of the land is sanctioned and the declaration has been ordered to be published in the Gazette.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, with enclosures.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Land Revenue, dated 14th April 1909.

READ AGAIN—

Government Proceedings No. R. 9299-300—R. M. 527-05-5, dated the 16th April 1907, stating that the question of permitting shanbhogs and patels to appear for some of the Local Service Examinations may be deferred till after the passing of the Village Officers' Regulation.

READ—

Subject No. 265 of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly of 1908, relating to the same question.

ALSO—

Letter No. 496, dated the 8th March 1909, from the Secretary to the Board for the Management of the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations, forwarding the opinions of the members of the Board on the subject.

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No. R. 8472-81—L. R. 253-08-4, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—During the meeting of the Representative Assembly held in 1908, the question of permitting shanbhogs and patels to appear for the Local Service Revenue and Criminal Lower Examinations was again brought forward, and it was also requested that they should be allowed to undergo training in the Shekdari School and pass the tests. The Board for the Management of the Local Service Examinations was consulted and the majority of the members are of opinion that, unless the shanbhogs and patels have passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination or the educational test prescribed for them is of that standard, they cannot be permitted to appear for the Local Service Examinations in question.

2. Having given the matter their best consideration, Government agree that no change in the existing rules in favor of shanbhogs and patels is called for. If they want to appear for these examinations, they must do so on equal terms with other applicants and not merely because they are village officers. This order will be communicated to the member who mooted the subject.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To —The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretary to the Board for the Management of the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations.

Exd.—C. Y.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 14th April 1909.

READ—

Memo No. 1855, dated 9th March 1909, from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, submitting for information copy of his docket No. 1853, bearing the same date and addressed to the Superintending Engineer of the Western Circle, *re* the restoration of the Kondagal minor tank in the Malvalli Taluk.

Docket No. 1853, dated 9th March 1909, from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, to the Superintending Engineer, Western Circle.

Superintending Engineer's No. 975 of the 27th ultimo, submitting for orders copy of Mysore District Deputy Commissioner's No. 167 of the 19th January last, stating that, for reasons therein given, the Revenue Department should be entrusted with the execution of the whole work connected with the restoration of the Kondagal minor tank, Registered No. 82 of the Malvalli Taluk, (whatever may be the amount of estimate) under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme.

With reference to the above, has the honour to inform the Superintending Engineer that evidently para 4 of Government Proceedings No. R. 14-25—Agri. 79-07-4 of the 1st July 1908 intends that all minor tanks, whatever the estimated cost may be, are to be carried out by the Revenue Department and so the Deputy Commissioner may carry out the work under reference. At the same time, the Chief Engineer considers that there ought to be efficient professional supervision in the case of these larger works, and Executive Engineers should inspect such works once in two or three months and submit Inspection Notes on the quality of work, etc., being done and render such professional assistance as may be required.

No. R. 8502-3—L. R. 330-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

READ—

1. Letter No. 9839, dated the 23rd March 1909, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the tour statements of the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts for the quarter which ended on the 31st December 1908, together with a copy of his review thereon :—

"I have the honor to forward herewith the tour statements of Deputy Commissioners of Districts for the quarter ended 31st December 1908, together with a copy of my review thereon.

The tour statement of the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, for the quarter ended 30th September 1908, which was received in this office with the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 766, dated 16th March 1909, is also forwarded for your information in continuation of my letter No. 9220, dated 13th March 1909, forwarding my review for the said quarter".

Subject.—Tour statements of Deputy Commissioners of Districts for the quarter ended 31st December 1908, received with the following communications :—

	Letter No.	Date
1. Kolar	G. 376	18th February 1909.
2. Tumkur	493	7th January 1909.
3 Mysore	766	16th March 1909.
4. Shimoga	545	10th January 1909.
5. Chitaldrug	476	3rd February 1909.

The appended statement shows the number of days camped out and the number of villages inspected by the Deputy Commissioners during the quarter under review.

Mr. C. Srikanteswara Iyer, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, has camped out for the longest period, *viz.*, 74 days, out of 92 days in the quarter, and Mr. Chengiah Chetty, Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug, comes second with 55 days.

Mr. C. Srikanteswara Iyer has also inspected the largest number of villages, *viz.*, 287 ; Messrs K. Dorasamy Iyer of Tumkur and M. Kantaraj Urs of Mysore have inspected 116 and 114 villlages, respectively.

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Hassan and Kadur Districts have not submitted their journals though they are now more than two months overdue.

Statement showing the number of days camped out and the number of villages inspected by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts during the quarter ending 31st December 1908

No.	Name of district	Name of Deputy Commissioner	Number of days camped out	Number of villages inspected	Date of receipt of inspection notes
1	Bangalore	Mr. B. J Kumaraswami Naik ...	.. ..	.....	.....
2	Kolar	Mr. C Srikanteswara Iyer ...	74	287	24th February 1909.
3	Tumkur	Mr K. Doraswami Iyer ...	46	116	11th January 1909.
4	Mysore	Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs	20	114	16th March 1909.
5	Hassan	Mr. P. R W. Wetherall	.....	....	.....
6	Kadur	Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar ...	.. ..	....	.....
7	Shimoga	Mr. K. Chandy	34	96	12th January 1909.
8	Chitaldrug	Mr. M. Chengiah Chetty	55	46	6th February 1909.

2. Letters No. 10066, dated the 1st April 1909, and No. 10522, dated the 12th April 1909, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the tour statements of the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Hassan Districts.

Land Revenue, dated 19th April 1909.

No. R. 8664-72—L. R. 304-08-5, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District is reported not to have submitted his itineration statement for the quarter, and the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Hassan Districts to have sent theirs only on the 24th and 31st March 1909, respectively. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to obtain and submit their explanations for the omission or the delay as the case may be.

In future returns, under the days spent on itineration, the number of days spent on any public business outside the district, such as the Dasara celebrations and the Representative Assembly meetings, need not be included.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd—c. v.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 20th April 1909.

READ—

Subject No 121 of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly of 1908, regarding the grant of copies of preliminary survey records.

No. R. 8673-82—L. R. 341-08-1, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Rule 107, Note (1), of the Revenue Rules prohibits the grant of extracts or copies of preliminary survey papers, such as measurement and classification field-books, bagayet takthas, etc, on the ground that they are not final documents falling under Section 117 of the Land Revenue Code, the accuracy of which could be certified to.

2. It was represented by some members of the last session of the Representative Assembly that the object of Government in declining to grant copies of these preliminary records would be defeated unless preliminary records were also declared inadmissible in evidence in Courts, as there is nothing to prevent parties to a suit from summoning the originals and getting them filed as exhibits. The majority of the members, on the other hand, desired to have copies of these preliminary records granted for the information of persons interested regarding the existence of cart-tracks, the source of water-supply, etc., referred to in them. They also urged that any objections which might exist to the grant thereof on the ground that the statements contained therein are not conclusive and are merely interlocutory, could be removed by the addition of a remark in the copy to the effect that the accuracy of the record is not guaranteed.

3. On further consideration of the subject, Government are of opinion that there is no objection to copies of the records in question being granted merely for purposes of reference on the distinct understanding that this does not imply any guarantee of the correctness of the statements or facts recorded in the records. They accordingly direct the issue of the following Notification amending Note (1) to Rule 107 of the Revenue Rules.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
The Superintendent of Mysore Revenue Survey and Settlement.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. 8683—L. R. 341-08-2, dated Bangalore, 20th April 1909.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the following alterations be made in Note (1) to Rule 107 of the Land Revenue Rules published under Notification No. 264—R. 122, dated the 10th July 1901 :—

The words "the inspection extracts or copies of which shall not be granted "as a matter of course" occurring at the end of the note shall be omitted, and the following new sentence added instead :—

"The inspection of these will also be allowed and extracts and copies of "them granted (except in cases where the Superintendent of Survey "may consider it undesirable to do so), but on the distinct under-"standing that they are merely intermediate papers of no conclusive "value and that the accuracy of the statements or entries recorded "in them is not guaranteed."

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 28th April 1909.

READ—

The following memorandum No. 9784, dated 26th March 1909, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore :—

Memorandum.

SUBJECT :—Returns showing the horses and saddlery maintained by Amildars and Deputy Amildars in the State, for the half-years ending 30th June and 31st December 1908.

1. The return of the Hassan District for the half-year ending 30th June 1908, not having been received, the consolidated review was put off, and up to date the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan has not submitted the return. There was some delay on the part of other Deputy Commissioners also, the return for Kolar having been received latest, on 9th September 1908.

2. The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug have not yet submitted their return for the half-year ended with the 31st December 1908, in spite of *reminders*. The delay is unsatisfactory and has been the cause of the belated issue of this consolidated review. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to submit the returns still due without further delay.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore notes in both the returns that the saddle used by Mr. V. N. Guru Rao is old and patched up. He should be asked to change it soon.

4. The marginally noted officers are maintaining undersized ponies and the animals maintained by Messrs. V. N. Guru Rao, G. Narayana Rao, Syed Yakub, P. Subbarayalu Naidu, Sheik Abdulla, Gulam Mahomed Meccai and T. T. Ramachandra Rao, are aged and useless. Strict instructions should be issued to these Amildars to equip themselves with proper and satisfactory animals without loss of time. If they fail to do so within a reasonable time, their attention should be drawn to rule 9 of the Notification of 10th June 1903, and the Deputy Commissioners may recommend the pay of those Amildars and Deputy Amildars, both permanent and those acting in long vacancies, to be withheld pending their securing of proper mounts.

Mr. V. N. Guru Rao.
" Abdulla Sheriff.
" B Krishna Rao
" S. Chakrapani Iyengar
" H. S Venkatachar
" N Ramaswamy Iyengar.
" G. Murudappa.

5. Though the Government in their Order No. R. 6649—L. R. 325-07-4, dated 16th April 1908, observed that there was no excuse whatever in the case of Mr. Burli Krishna Rao, not to have provided himself with a proper animal, it is unsatisfactory to note that he yet maintains an undersized pony. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to report what action he proposes to take in the matter.

No. R. 8990—L. R. 326-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. The explanation of the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan should be obtained for having failed to submit the return during two successive half-years, and that of the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Chitaldrug during the last half of the year. It is needless to dwell upon the necessity for great punctuality in the submission of these returns, if they are to be of any use; and the object of Government in requiring the horses and saddlery to be inspected will be defeated unless this is done methodically and regularly and a report submitted to Government. The result of the instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner regarding defects in the horses and saddlery maintained by the officers referred to in the Revenue Commissioner's review may be communicated to Government.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. Pol. 815—L. S. 72-06-8, dated the 29th March 1909, to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, regarding the question of demarcation of the boundary between the Madaksira Taluk, Anantapur District, and Hiriyur Taluk, Chitaldrug District.

Letter No. 14488, dated 6th June 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to forward letter No. 535, dated 10th May 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, together with its enclosures, submitting the joint report of the Assistant Commissioner, Challakere Sub-Division, and the Head Assistant Collector of Penukonda regarding the situation of certain boundary stones between the villages of Kandenahalli and Hoskere in the Hiriyur Taluk and Amarapuram, Valasa, Agraharam and Kanajenahalli in the Madaksira Taluk of the Anantapur District. It is seen from the joint report that the portions marked yellow in the accompanying two sketches should form Mysore territory while those marked green should be included in the Madras territory and that the differences are due to the Madras Survey authorities not having followed the several bends as laid down by the Mysore Survey which was prior to that of Madras.

2. The Deputy Commissioner reports that no final reply has yet been received from the Collector of Anantapur on the joint report. It is questionable whether the Deputy Commissioner was right in corresponding with the Collector of a British District direct, without making a reference to Government as required by Government Order No. 5188-216—Mis. 995, dated 8th November 1897.

Letter No. 535, dated 8th May 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

I have the honor to state that the District Surveyor of this office brought to my notice that some of the boundary stones between the villages of Kandenahalli and Hoskere of the Hiriyur Taluk, and those of Amarapuram, Valasa, and Kanajenahalli of the Madaksira Taluk of the Anantapur District were removed towards the Mysore side and the lands marked yellow in the accompanying sketches encroached upon.

2. A reference was made to the Collector of Anantapur to have the stones removed to their proper places.

3. Thereupon a joint inspection of the locality by the Head Assistant Collector of Penukonda and the Assistant Commissioner, Challakere Sub-Division, was arranged and copies of their memorandum together with the latter officer's letter No. 94, dated 5-8th March 1907, are submitted herewith.

4. No further reference has been received from the Collector of Anantapur rectifying the boundary.

Letter No. 94, dated 5th March 1907, from the Assistant Commissioner, Challakere Sub-Division, to the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District.

With reference to your docket No. 1690, dated 6th November last, *in re* the joint inspection with the Head Assistant Collector of Penukonda Division, Anantapur District, of the disputed boundary at the Hiriyur Taluk frontier, I have the honor to state that the boundary line betwen Kandenahalli village of Hiriyur Taluk and Agraharam and Valase villages of Madaksira Taluk, as also between Hoskere village of Hiriyur Taluk and Kanajenahalli and Agraharam villages of Madaksira Taluk were inspected with the Head Assistant Collector on the 25th and 26th January 1907. We come to the conclusion that the Mysore boundary line as laid down in the annexed sketches may be accepted as the Mysore Survey was prior to the British and the differences appear to be due to the latter not having followed all the bends of the Mysore boundary.

The portions marked yellow may be excluded from the British maps and included in Mysore, they being uncultivated waste. As regards the portions marked green, these differences are again due to the Mysore boundary line not having been carefully followed. They may be included in British Territory. The joint report drawn up and the sketches referred to above are herewith forwarded.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Memorandum.

The undersighed having inspected the boundary line between Kandenahalli village, Hiriyur Taluk, Mysore, and Agraharam and Valase villages, Madaksira Taluk, and also between Hoskere village, Hiriyur Taluk, and Kanajenahalli and Agraharam villages of Madaksira Taluk, on 25th and 26th January, are of opinion that the Mysore boundary line as laid down in the annexed sketches may be accepted as the Mysore Survey was prior to the British and the differences appear to be due to the latter not having followed all the bends of the Mysore boundary.

2. The portions marked yellow may be excluded from the British maps and included in Mysore. They are all uncultivated waste. As regards the portions marked in green these differences are again due to the Mysore boundary line not having been carefully followed. They may be included in British Territory.

(Sd.) B. J. KUMARASWAMI NAIK,
Asst. Comr., Challakere Sub-Divn., Chitaldrug Dist.

(Sd) E. P. WALIL,
Head Asst. Collector, Penukonda, Anantapur Dist.

READ—

Letter No. 14488, dated the 6th June 1907, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding letter No. 535, dated 8th May 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, submitting a joint report by the Assistant Commissioner, Challakere Sub-Division and the Head Assistant Collector of Penukonda, *re* the demarcation of the boundary between the villages of Kandenahalli and Hoskere in the Hiriyur Taluk and Amarapuram, Valasa, Agraharam and Kanajenahalli in the Madaksira Taluk of the Anantapur District.

No. R. 369-78, DATED 13TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The District Surveyor of Chitaldrug having brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner the displacement of some of the boundary stones between the villages referred to above, the Deputy Commissioner addressed the Collector of the Anantapur District on the subject. A joint inspection of the locality by the Head Assistant Collector of Penukonda and the Assistant Commissioner, Challakere Sub-Division, was arranged for and a joint report has been submitted to the respective Governments.

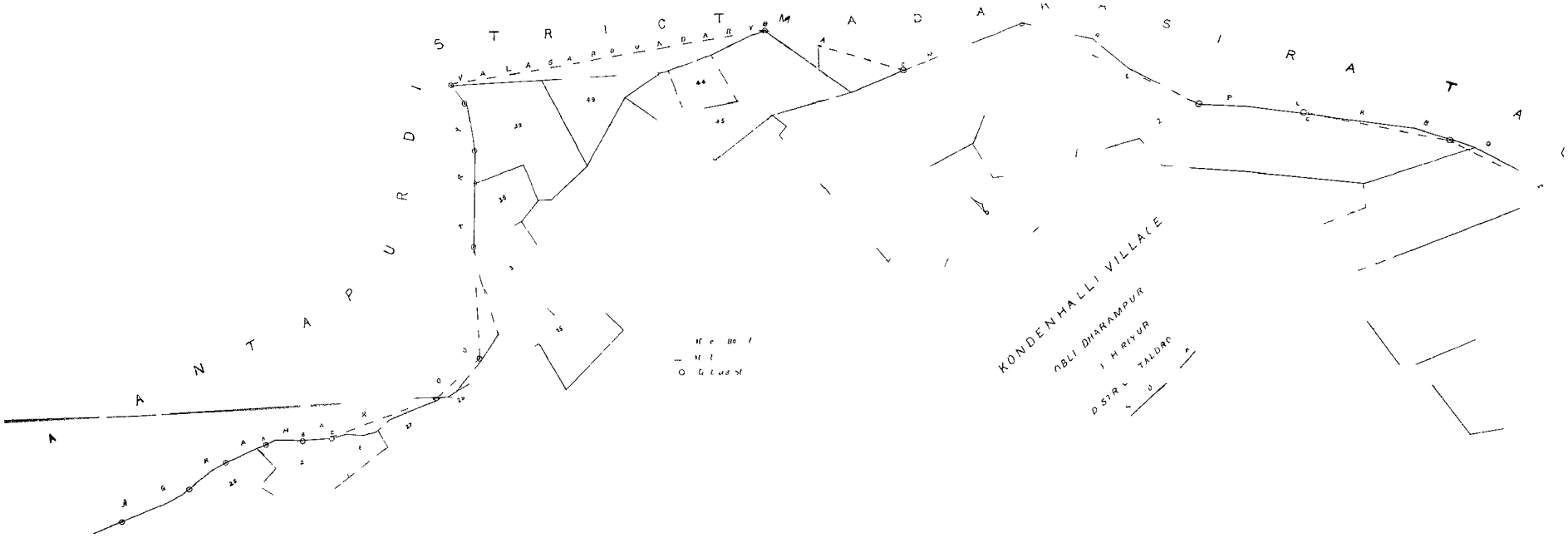
2. In recording the above, Government observe that the procedure adopted by the Deputy Commissioner in this case was contrary to the instructions conveyed in Government Order No. 4796-853—Mis. 1021, dated the 29th September 1900. Government are of opinion that when a joint inspection as in this case, was deemed necessary, the matter had reached a stage involving or likely to involve a decided expression of opinion and ceased to be "routine and unimportant." They consider that the Deputy Commissioner should have reported the matter to Government at that stage and sought their instructions before proceeding further. As, however, the result of the joint inspection in this case has not given rise to any difference of opinion, the Deputy Commissioner will be requested to report whether the boundary lines have since been rectified by the British Authorities.

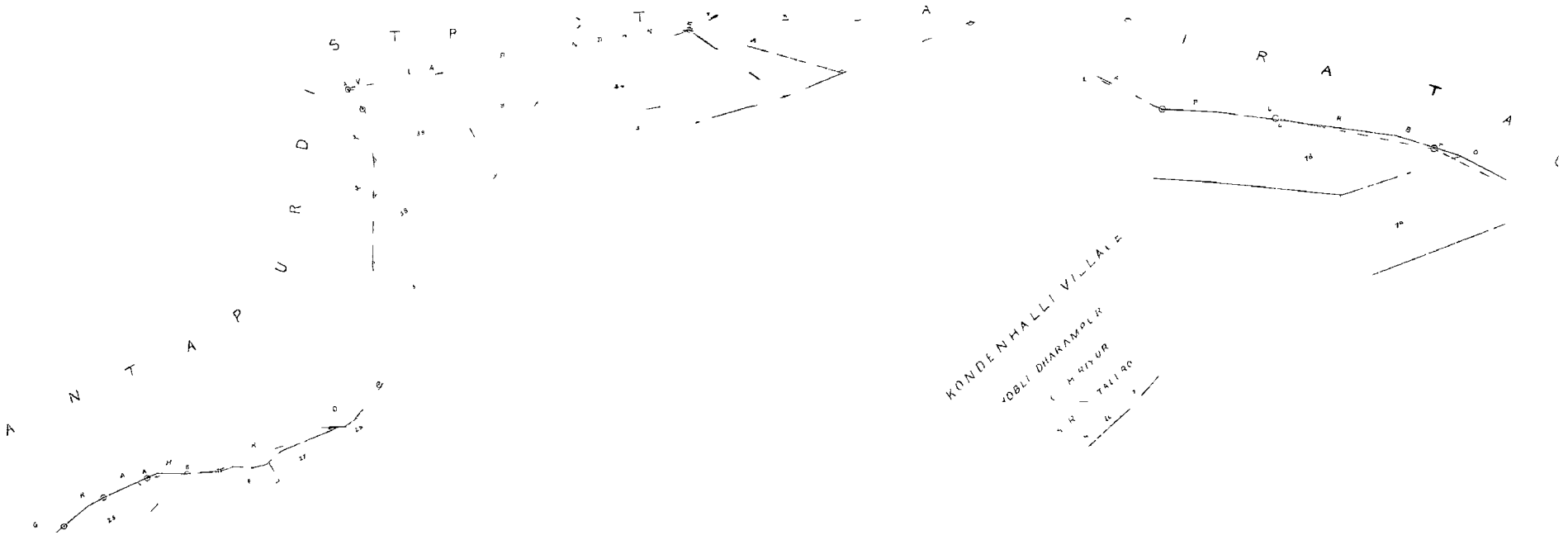
Letter No. 114, dated 2nd September 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

With reference to Government Order No. R. 369-78—L. S. 72-06-2, dated the 13th July 1907, *re* the demarcation of the boundary between the villages of Kandenahalli and Hoskere in the Hiriyur Taluk and Amarapuram, Valasa, Agraharam and Kanajenahalli in the Madaksira Taluk of the Anantapur District, I have the honor to state that the Amildar of Hiriyur Taluk reports that the boundary lines have not yet been rectified by the British Authorities.

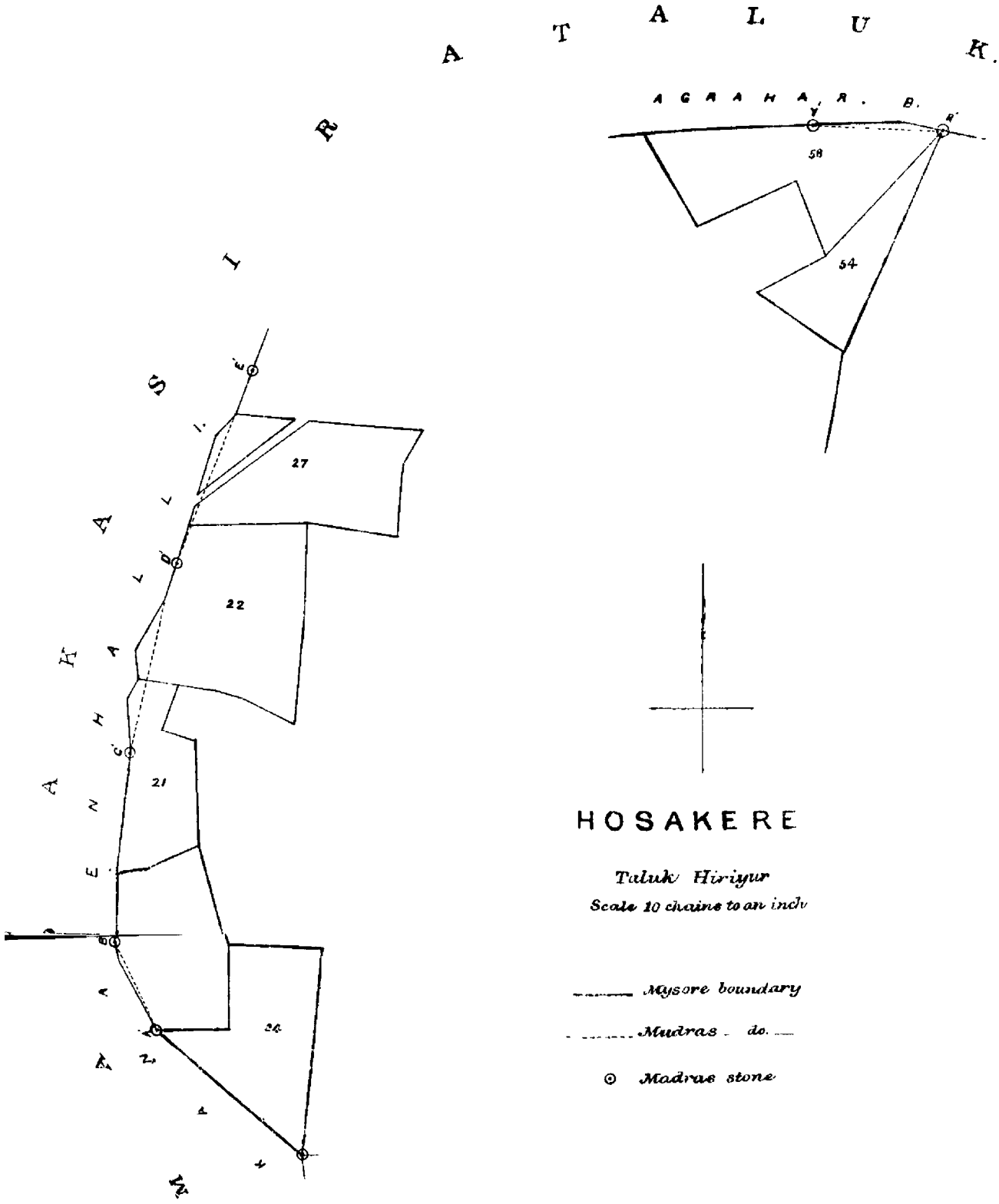
Letter No. Pol. 276, dated 25th September 1907, from the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and General Revenue Departments, to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

I am directed to state that the District Surveyor of the Chitaldrug District brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner of that district that the Madras Survey authorities had incorrectly demarcated (1) the boundary between the Hoskere village of the Hiriyur Taluk and the British villages of Kanajenahalli and Agrahara of the Madaksira Taluk by including within their limits portions of Survey Nos. 58, 27, 22, 21 and 85 of the Hoskere


KONDENHALLI VILLAGE
ABLI DHARAMPUR
I HRIYUR
DSTRL TALORC


KONDENHALLI VILLAGE

DISTRICT MAP
KONDENHALLI VILLAGE
DISTRICT
TALUK
SIRA


T A L U K.
A G R A H A R . B.
58
54
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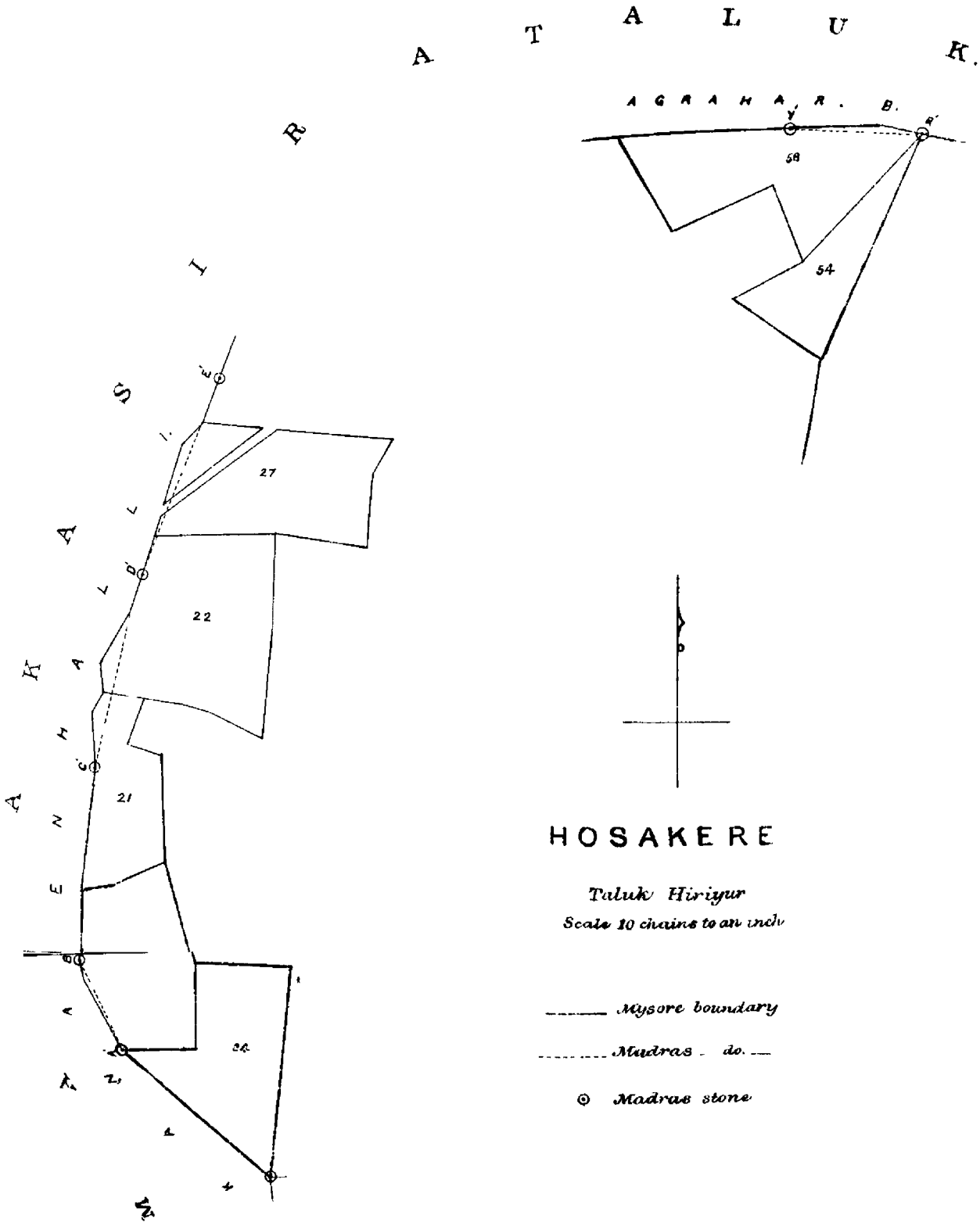
21
24
HOSAKERE
Taluk Hiriyur
Scale 10 chains to an inch
Mysore boundary
Madras do.
Madras stone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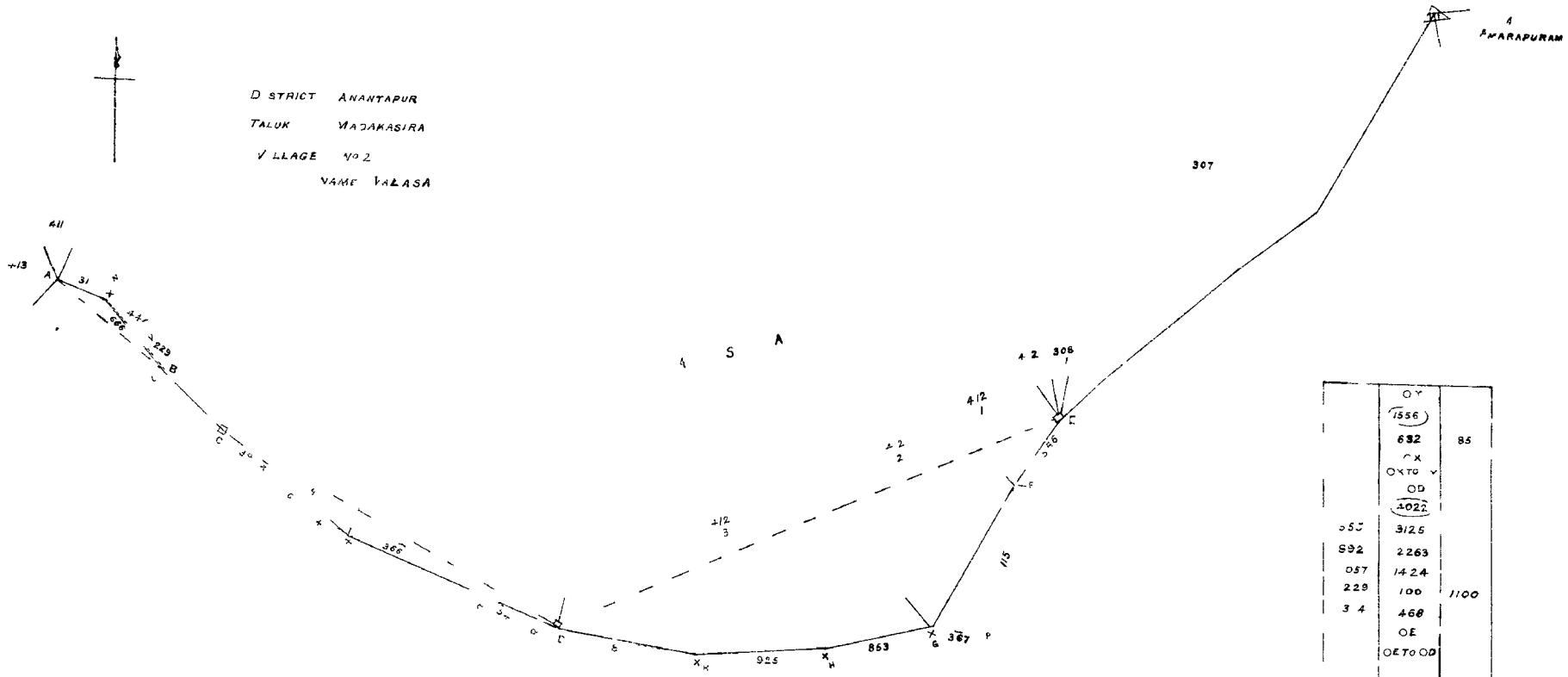
Taluk Hiriyur
Scale 10 chains to an inch
Mysore boundary
Madras do.
Madras stone



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	2685	75
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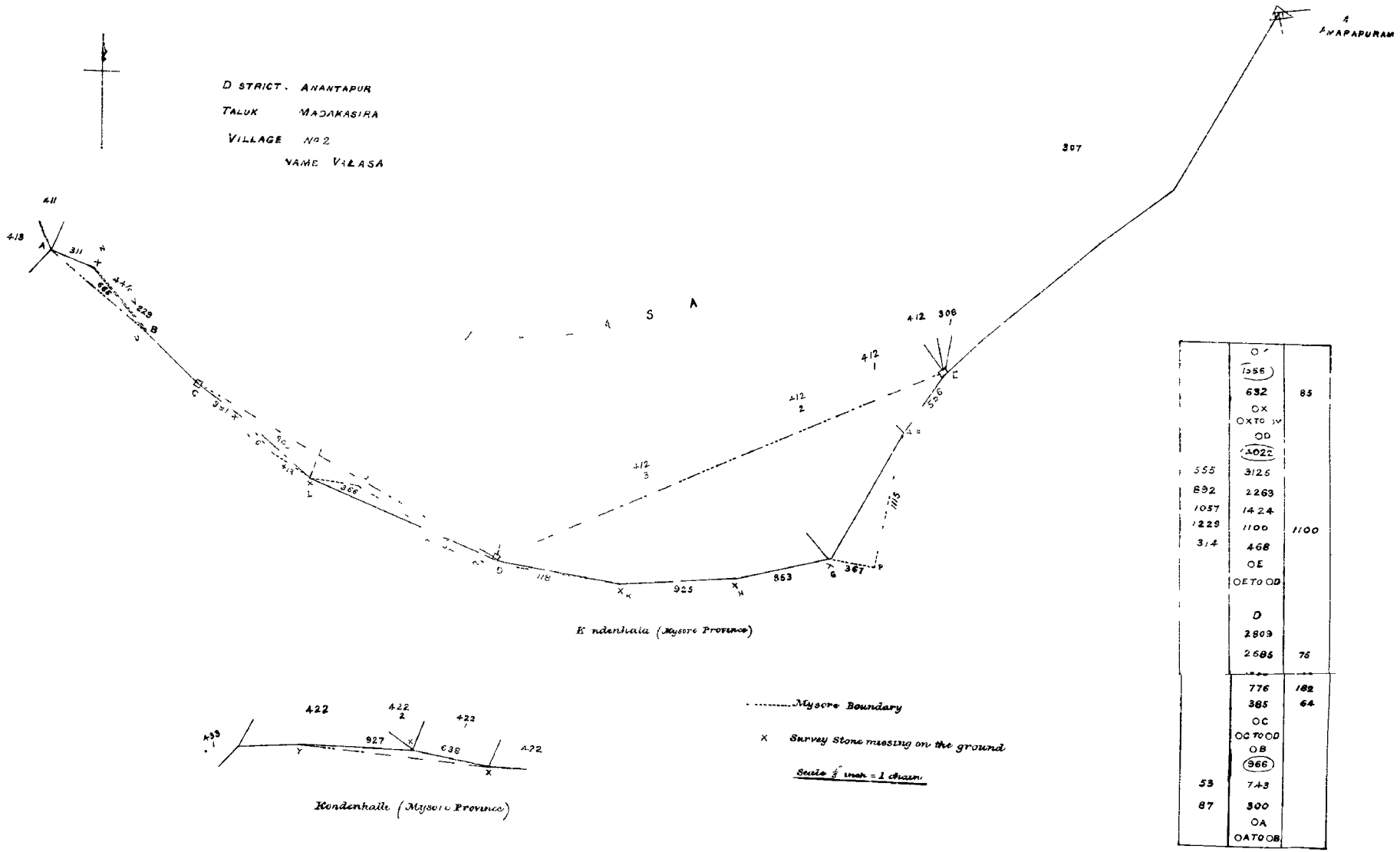

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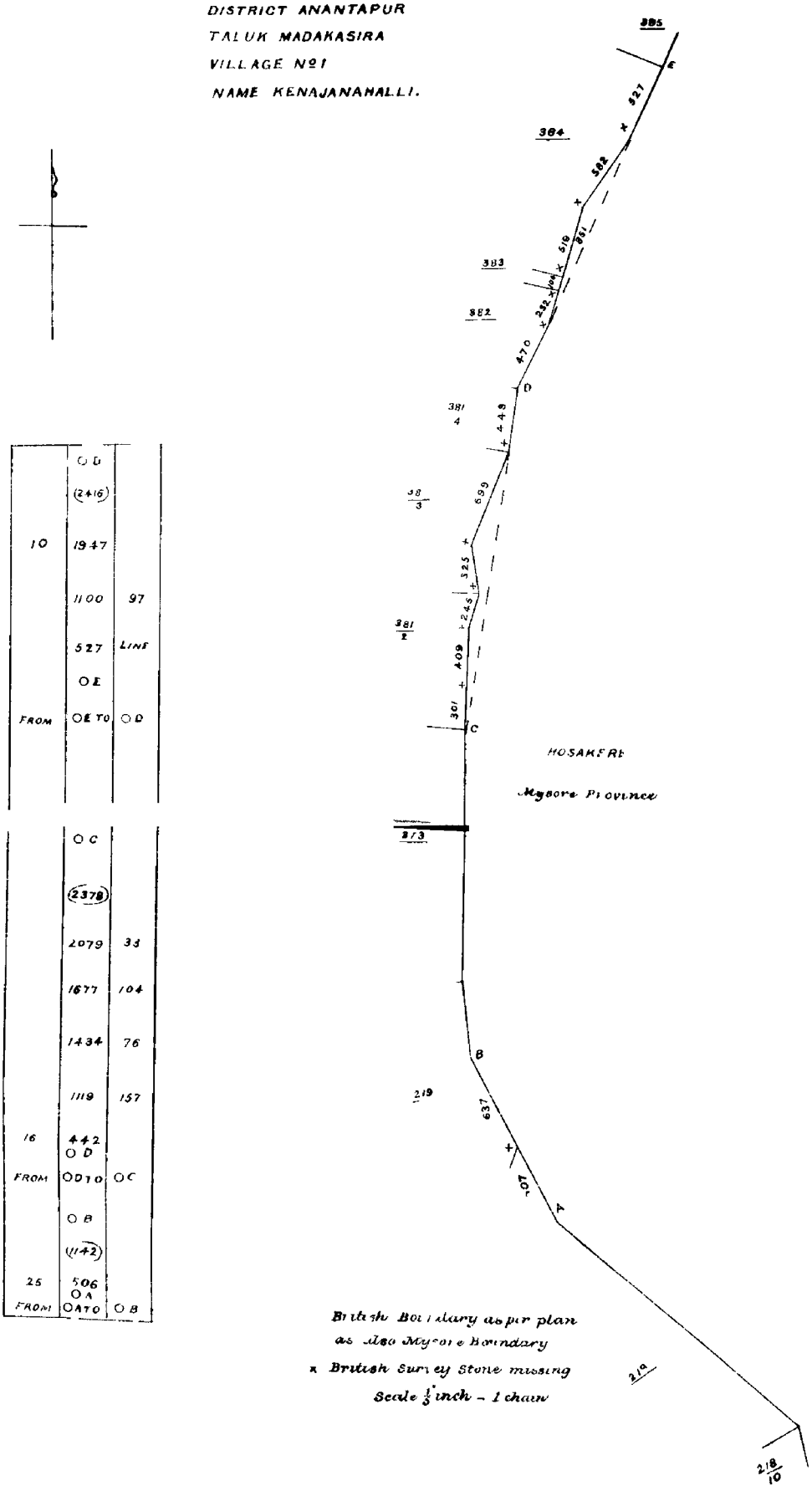
	2809	
	2685	76
	776	182
	385	64
	OC	
	OC TO OD	
	OB	
	966	
53	743	
87	300	
	OA	
	OA TO OB	

DISTRICT ANANTAPUR

TALUK MADAKASIRA

VILLAGE No 21

NAME KENAJANAHALLI.



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	527	LINE
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FROM	O E TO	O D

	O C	
	(2378)	
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	1677	104
	1434	76
	1119	157
16	442	
	O D	
FROM	O D TO	O C
	O B	
	(1142)	
25	506	
	O A	
FROM	O A TO	O B

British Boundary as per plan
as also Mysore Boundary
x British Survey Stone missing
Scale 1 inch = 1 chain

DISTRICT ANANTAPUR

TALUK MADAKASIRA

VILLAGE No 1

NAME KENAJANAHALLI

	O D	
	(2416)	
10	1947	
	1100	97
	527	LINE
	O E	
FROM	O E TO	O D

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	(2378)	
	2079	33
	1677	104
	1434	76
	1119	157
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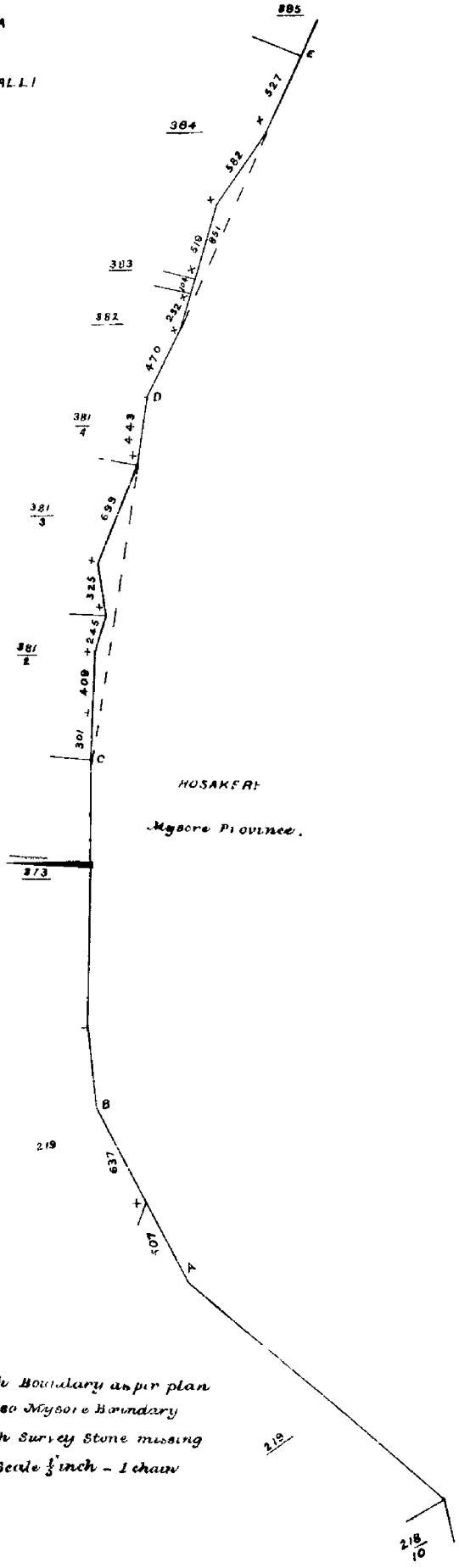
FROM	O A TO	O B

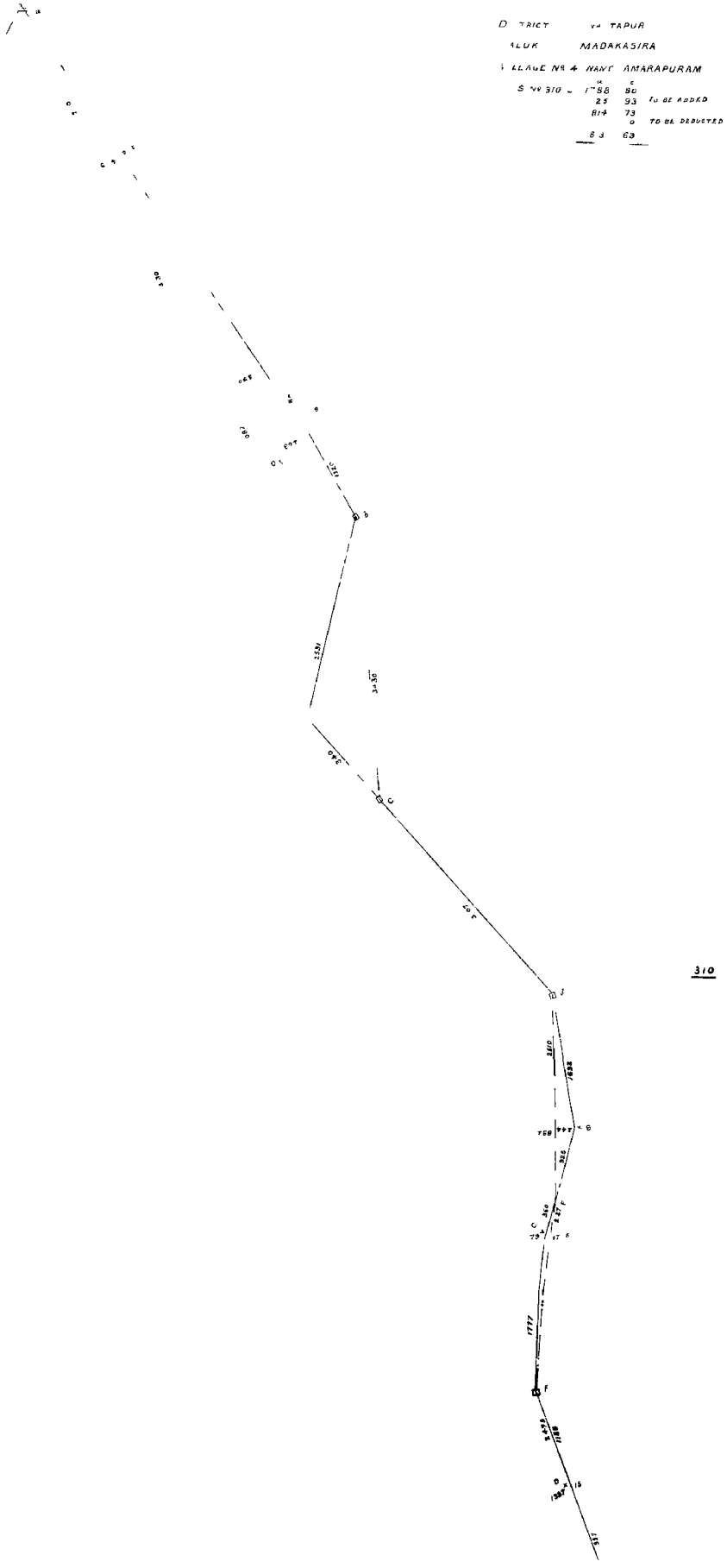


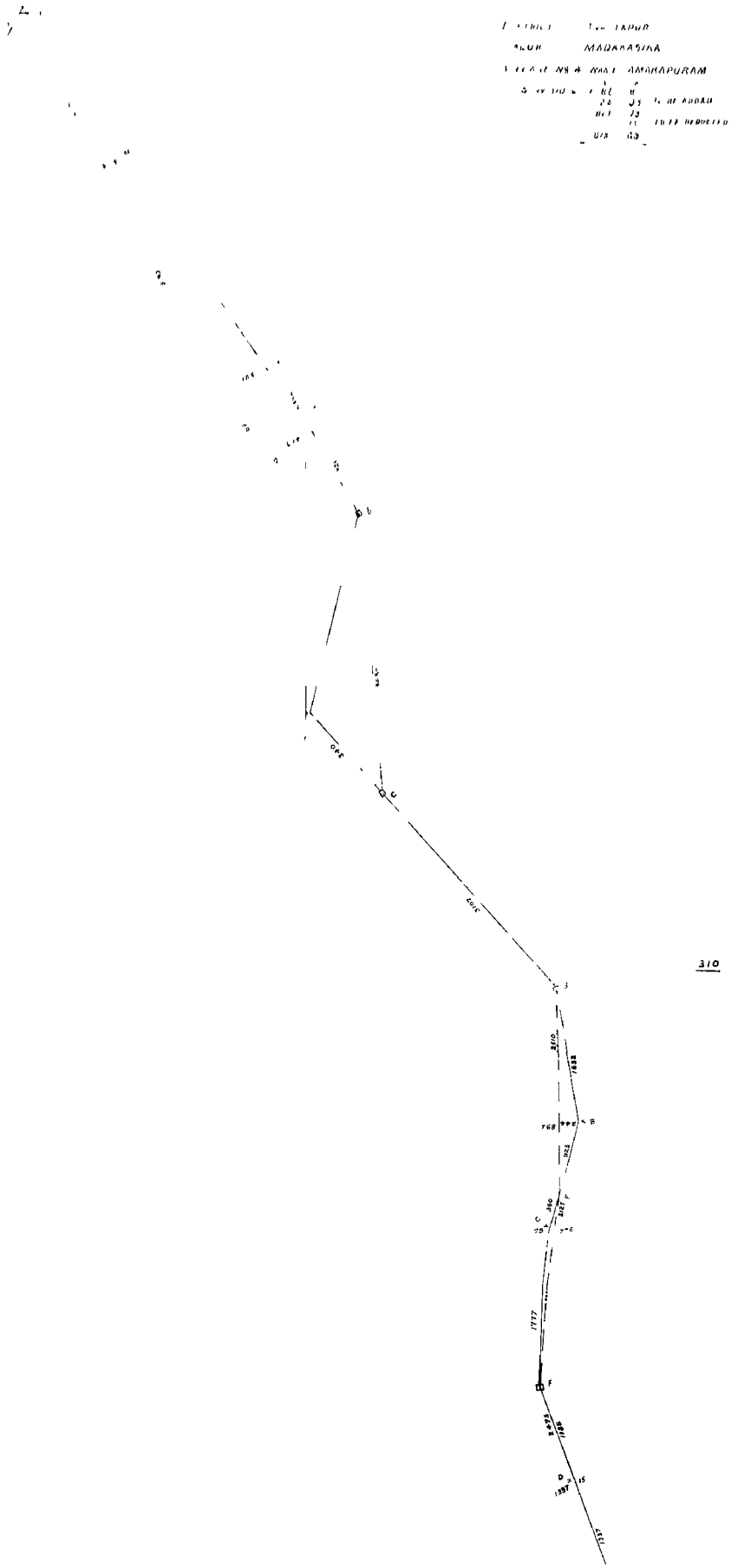
British Boundary as per plan

as also Mysore Boundary

x British Survey Stone missing

Scale 1 inch = 1 chain


DISTRICT : TAPUR
TALUK : MADAKASIRA
VILLAGE NO 4 NAME : AMARAPURAM
S.No 310 - 1-58 80
2-5 93 TO BE ADDED
8½ 73
0 TO BE DEDUCTED
8-3 63
310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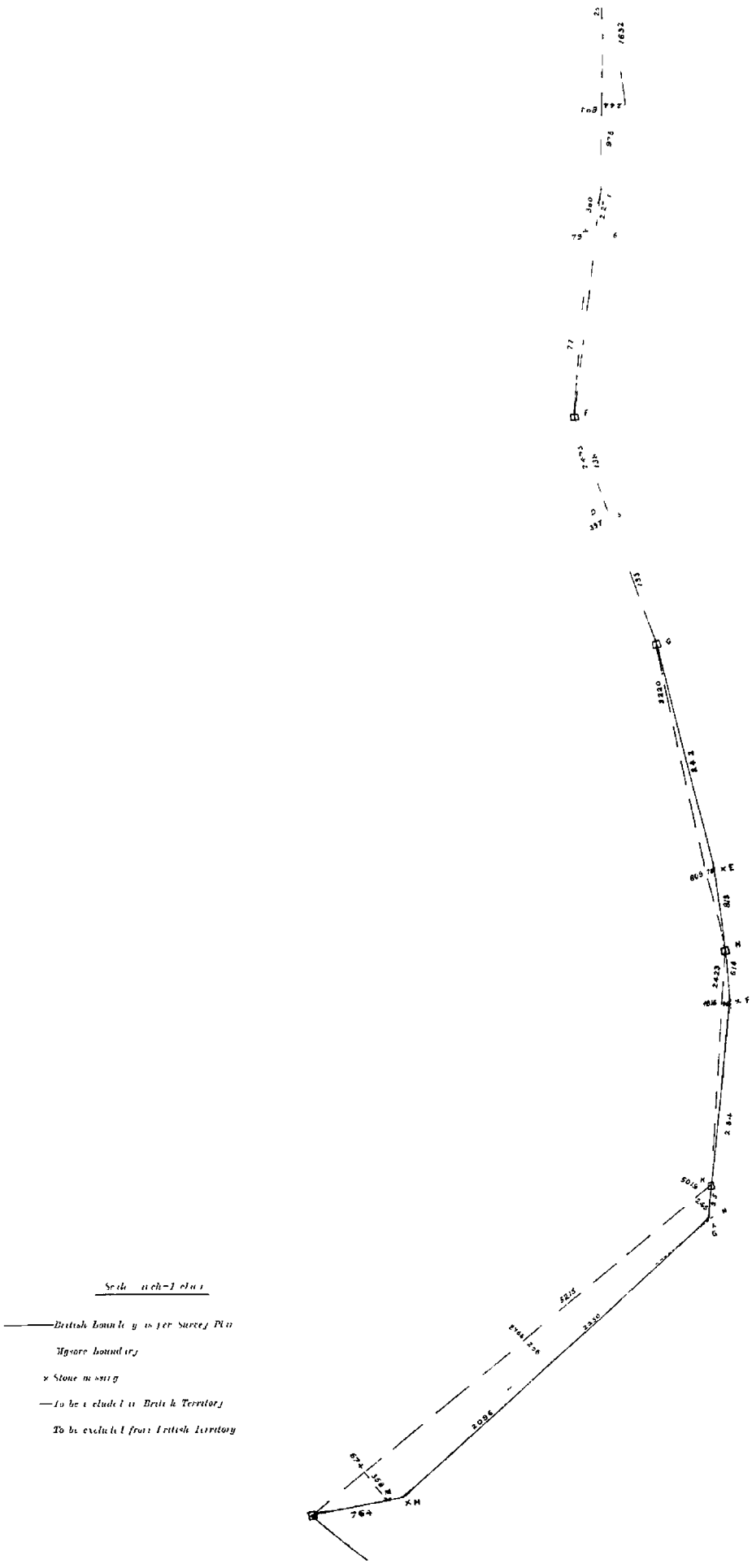
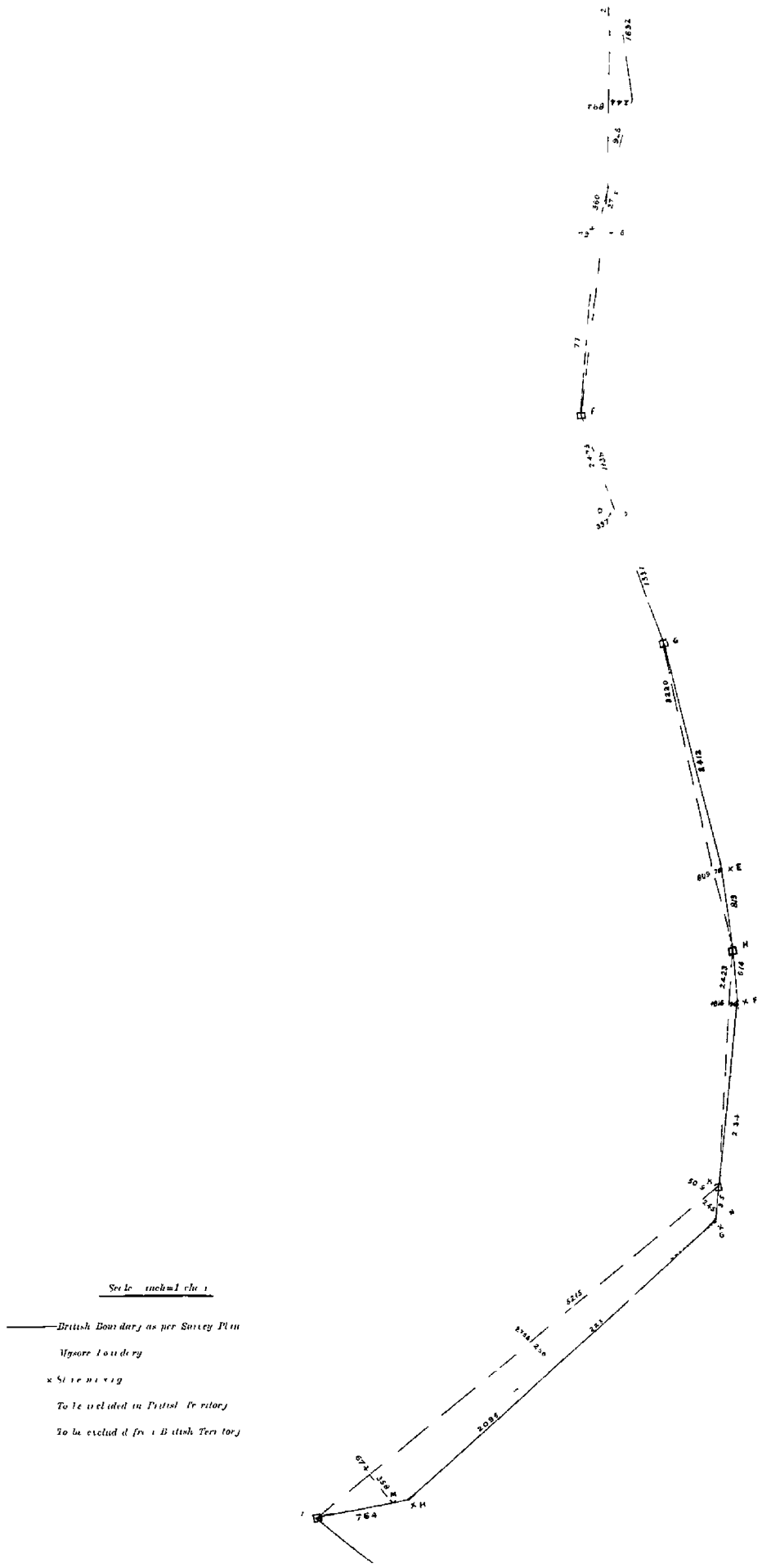

Scale inch=1 chain
British boundary as per Survey Plan
Ygsore boundary
× Stone marking
To be included in British Territory
To be excluded from British Territory
310


Scale inches 1 mile
British Boundary as per Survey Plan
Mysore Boundary
Surveying
To be excluded in British Territory
To be excluded from British Territory
764
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2215
2253
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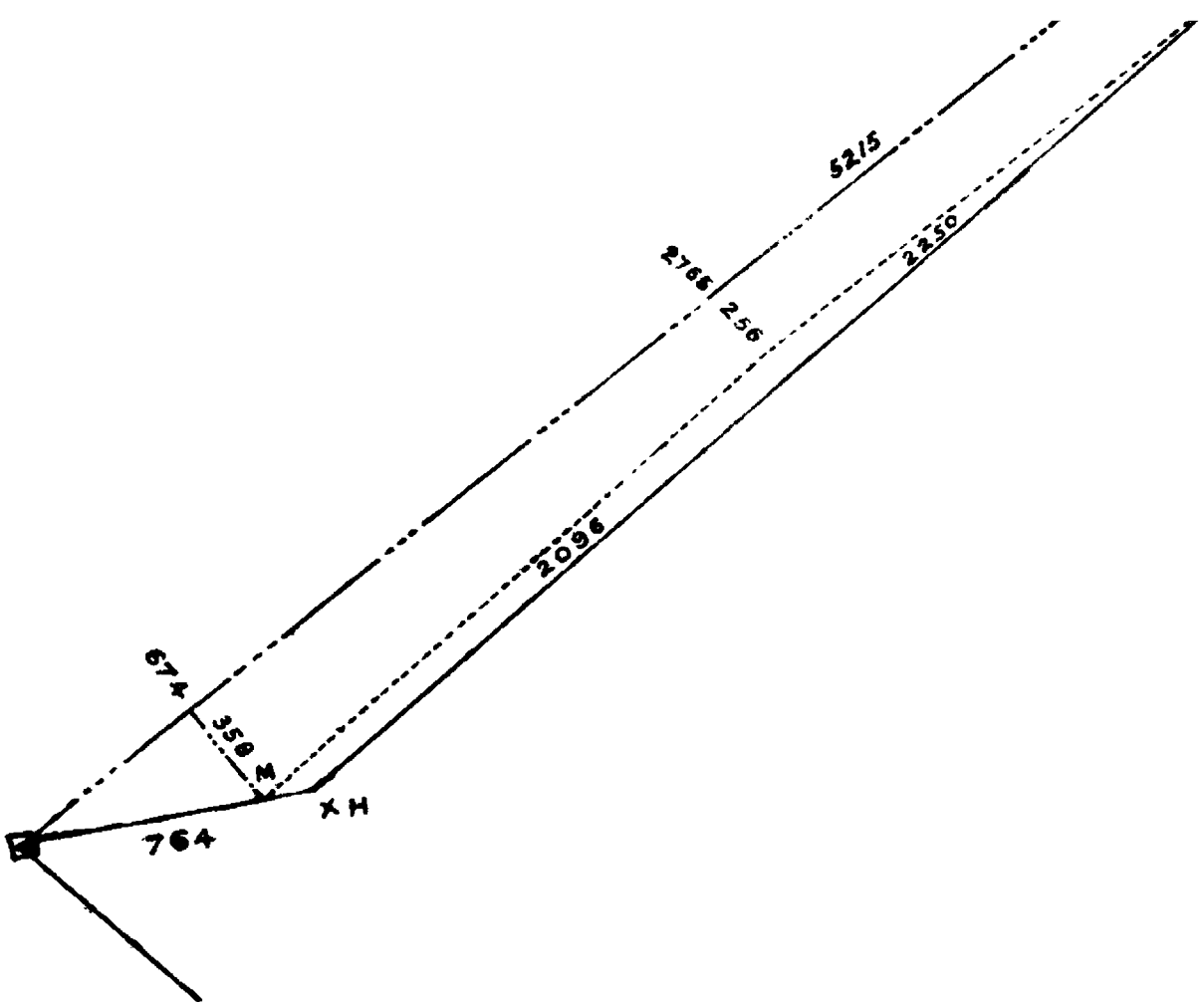
5215
2765
256
2250
2096
674
350 M
764
X H

Revenue (Land Survey), dated 22nd April 1909.

village, and (2) the boundary between the Kandenahalli village of the Hiriyur Taluk and the British villages of Agrahara, Valasa and Amarápura of the Madaksira Taluk by including within their limits portions of Survey Nos. 125, 161, 162, 178, 179, 180 and 181 of the Kandenahalli village, as shown in the two sketches forwarded herewith for reference and return. Some of the lands of Agrahara, Valasa and Amarapura have also as therein shown been included in the Kandenahalli village. The Deputy Commissioner thereupon placed himself in communication with the Collector of Anantapur, and requested him to have the boundary stones incorrectly fixed by the Madras Survey authorities, removed to their proper places. The two officers then arranged for a joint inspection of the locality by the Head Assistant Collector of Penukonda and the Assistant Commissioner of the Challakere Sub-Division. From the copy of their report enclosed herewith, it will be observed that they consider the demarcation as incorrect owing to the Madras Survey authorities not having followed all the bends of the Mysore boundary, and are of opinion that the Mysore boundary line as laid down at the time of the survey of the Mysore villages which took place prior to that of the British villages should be adopted. The portions coloured yellow in the two sketches, which are said to be uncultivated waste lands, have therefore to be excluded from the British maps and the portions coloured green included in them. The Deputy Commissioner has also since reported that the boundaries have not yet been rectified in accordance with the results of the joint inspection.

2. In these circumstances, I am to request the favour of your moving the Hon'ble the Resident to address the Government of Madras, with a view to the incorrect demarcation being rectified.

Letter No. 4943, dated 19th September 1908, from the Offg. First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Dewan of Mysore.

With reference to Mr. Balasundaram Iyer's letter No. 276, dated the 25th September 1907, I am directed to forward a copy of the Proceedings of the Government of Madras No. 2381 Revenue, dated the 27th August 1908, approving the rectification according to the Mysore Survey of certain errors in the demarcation by the Madras Survey Department of the boundary of certain coterminous villages in the Madaksira Taluk of the Anantapur District and the Hiriuyur Taluk of the Mysore State, and to enquire whether the Durbar has any objection to the adoption of the course proposed.

2. I am to forward three sketches prepared by the Land Records Tahsildar of Anantapur and three tracings prepared by the Director of Survey, Madras, which illustrate the boundary in question, with the request that the former may be returned when no longer required. The two sketches which accompanied the letter under reply are herewith returned as requested.

Government Order, Proceedings No. 2381 Revenue, dated 27th August 1908.

Read the following papers:—

From the Resident in Mysore, No. 6320, dated 9th October 1907. Endorsement to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, No. 1472 C—07-1, dated 28th October 1907.
From the Resident in Mysore, No. 1336, dated 3rd March 1908.
Letter to the Resident in Mysore, No. 345 C—08-1, dated 9th March 1908.
From the Resident in Mysore, No 3068, dated 11th June 1908.
Letter to the Resident in Mysore, No. 1037 C—08-1, dated 20th June 1908.
Reference from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, No. 2190 G—07, dated 6th August 1908.

ORDER:—

The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that the boundary between the Anantapur District and the Mysore State should be altered as proposed by the Director of Survey.

2. The following letter will be despatched to the Resident in Mysore.

Copy of reference from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, No. 2190 G—07, dated 6th August 1908.

Read the following —

Endorsement from Government, Revenue Department, No. 1472 C—07-1, dated 28th October 1907, and Board's Reference thereon No. 2190 G—07, dated 14th November 1907, to the Collector of Anantapur.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Letter from the Director of Survey, Madras, No. 232—B, dated 23rd June 1908, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras:—

I have the honor to forward herewith letter from the Collector of Anantapur D. Dis. No. 1686, dated 18th April 1908, regarding discrepancies on the boundaries between the undermentioned three villages of the Madaksira Taluk, Anantapur District, and two villages of the Hiriyur Taluk of the Mysore Territory.

Case No.	Mysore village name.	British village No.	Name.
I	Hoskere	1.	Kanajanahalli
II	Kandenahalli	2.	Valasa
III	Kandenahalli	3.	Amarapuram

2. Three tracings in duplicate numbered I, II and III showing the discrepant boundaries reported on by the British and Mysore representatives are submitted.

3. In the first case, the variations are reported to be due to the fact that eleven field stones planted by this department along the boundary are now missing on the ground. If these are replaced by the Land Records Staff, no corrections in the survey records will be necessary.

4. In the second case, differences exist in five places marked and numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in tracing No. II. At all the five places, the Madras Survey demarcation should be altered to agree with the demarcation of the Mysore Survey and by doing so portions of land numbered 1, 2 and 4 in the tracing will be included in the British village and those numbered 3 and 5 in the Mysore village. The net result of the alterations will be an increase of 2·08 acres in the area of the British village. The stone at D, a theodolite station, recommended by the representatives to be removed stands within the limits of the British village and it may therefore be left as it is.

5. In the third case, the discrepancies are three in number marked and numbered as 1, 2, 3, in tracing No. III. By altering the Madras Survey demarcation to agree with the demarcation of the Mysore village, portions of land numbered 1 and 3 in the tracing will be included in the British village and the portion numbered 2 in the Mysore village. The net result will be an increase of 24·83 acres in the British village. The stone at K recommended by the representatives to be removed from the ground being a theodolite station will be sunk flush with the ground.

6. When orders have been passed for altering the demarcation as recommended, necessary measurements will have to be made on the ground by the Land Record Staff. On receipt of the measurement sketches in this office, maps and records will be corrected and memorandum of alterations submitted.

ENCLOSURES.

Letter from the Collector of Anantapur, D. Dis. No. 1686, dated 18th April 1908, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras, through the Director of Survey:—

I have the honor to submit the report called for in Board's Reference No. 2190 G—07, dated 14th November 1907, regarding the incorrect demarcation of the boundary between certain villages of Hiriyur Taluk, Mysore Province, and the Madaksira Taluk of this district, referred to in the Mysore Resident's letter to Government, No. 6320, dated 9th October 1907, received therewith.

2. The Resident's letter deals with incorrect demarcation of the boundary between Mysore and British territory in the following villages of the two taluks:—

British villages.		Mysore villages.
I. Kanajenahalli	and	Hoskere
II. Valasa	and	Kandenahalli
III. Amarapuram	and	Kandenahalli

I enclose three sketches I, II and III, prepared by the Land Records Tahsildar, one for each set of villages, and shall deal with each of them separately. The black ink lines in the sketches denote the British boundary as it should be according to the Madras Survey, while the red ink lines indicate the Mysore boundary, according to which it is proposed to demarcate the British boundary. The portions which will be newly included in British territory by the proposed change of boundary are coloured blue and those which will be excluded are coloured red. A comparison of these sketches with the sketches received with the Resident's letter shows that the inaccuracies in demarcation are not actually so nume-

Revenue (Land Survey), dated 22nd April 1909.

rous as pointed out in the letter. This is due to the fact that the Head Assistant Collector, Penukonda, and the Assistant Commissioner, Challakere, the results of whose joint inspection the Mysore sketches represent, failed to notice that many British Survey stones on the boundary were missing, and acted on the assumption that the demarcation of the British territory as then found by them on the ground correctly represented the British boundary according to Madras Survey. The sketches now submitted correctly show the boundaries and may be accepted.

3. *Sketch I.*—Boundary between Kanajenahalli and Hoskere.—No correction in the boundary line is necessary as the boundary both according to the Mysore and Madras Survey are identical. The variations noticed in the Resident's letter are due to the omission on the part of the inspecting officers to note that many survey stones were missing.

4. *Sketch II.*—Boundary between Valasa and Kandenahalli.—Here also, survey stones at points F, G, H, K, L, M, N and O, are missing. Besides replacing them, the stone at D will have to be removed, and new stones must be planted at points V, T, S, Q and P to reconcile the British and Mysore boundaries. These changes involve the inclusion within British limits of three plots FPG, KQR, and LTM, measuring 2·03 acres, 0·41 cents and 0·31 cents respectively, and the exclusion therefrom of two plots UVA and RLS measuring 0·15 and 0·52 cents respectively, thus resulting in a net increase of 2 08 acres in the area of Valasa village. I may state that the Mysore boundary adjoining Survey Nos. 129, 136 and 137 of Kandenahalli village, has not been correctly shown in the Mysore map: the correct boundary, Q K H G P F E, is shown in sketch II now submitted.

5. *Sketch III.*—Boundary between Amarapuram and Kandenahalli.—The boundary of Amarapuram village has not been correctly shown in the Mysore map. It should commence from point a' and not from b' as shown therein. In addition to replacing missing stones at A, B, C, D, E, F and G, the removal of the British stone at point K and the planting of new stones at M, N, O, P and Q are necessary to reconcile the British and Mysore boundary in these villages. By giving effect to these alterations, two plots GHM and ABCPQ measuring together 25·93 acres will be brought within the limits of Amarapuram village, and one plot FKGN measuring 1·10 acres will be excluded therefrom, bringing about a net increase of 24·83 acres in the area of the village.

2. The two sketches received with the Board's reference, a draft errata list to the Settlement Registers of Amarapuram and Valasa and copy of the Land Records Tahsildar's report D. Dis. No. 62, dated 27th February 1908, are also submitted.

Copy of report D. Dis. No. 62, dated 27th February 1908, from the Land Records Tahsildar, Anantapur, to the Collector of Anantapur.

Referring to foot-note reference on B and G 1106 of 1907, dated the 21st November 1907, I beg to resubmit the sketches referred to therein and to report as follows :—

Kanajenahalli.—Sketch No. 1.

From a perusal of sketch No. 1 enclosed with the records, it will be seen that there is no encroachment at all as stated by the Mysore authorities. The British stones marked X in the sketch are missing and when they are replaced, there will be no difference between the British and Mysore boundary line. The Mysore authorities have followed the ground and, as several British stones were missing, the British Survey has been condemned to be wrong. The lines AB, CD, DE shown in the revised sketch correspond with A' B', C' D', D' E' as shown in the sketch prepared by the Mysore authorities. There is therefore no correction to be made as regards Kanajenahalli.

Valasa.—Agrahar (hamlet of Valasa) II. A revised sketch showing the boundaries of the British and Mysore limits is enclosed. As the Mysore authorities followed the ground and as several of our survey stones were missing, their sketch is found incorrect. The lines AB, CD, DE and XY shown in the revised sketch correspond with A'B', C'D', D'E' and X'Y' of the Mysore sketch. If the stones at the places marked, F, G, K, L, M, N, O are replaced, the difference between Mysore and British limits is not so much as is shown in Mysore

a c

sketch. The portions marked in blue pencil FPG, KGR, LTM measuring 2·03, 0·41, 0·31 are to be included in British limits and those marked in red pencil R L S, U V N 0·52 0·15 are to be excluded from British limits.

Amarapuram.—Sketch No. III.

The boundary of this village commences from the place marked A' in the Mysore sketch and not from b' as is shown therein. British survey stones are missing in the places

marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, in the revised sketch. The lines ab, bc, cd, de, ef, fg, gh, hk, kl, marked in the revised sketch correspond with a' b', b' c', c' d', d' e', e' f', f' g', g' h', h' k', k' l', marked in the Mysore sketch. After the missing stones are replanted, corrections have to be effected in three places, *viz.*, GHM, FKGN and aboPQ, the portions marked in blue pencil, *viz.*, the first and the third measuring 25·93 have to be added to British limits and that marked in red pencil, *viz.*, F K G N measuring 1·10 has to be excluded from British limits.

The draft errata (list) for the Settlement registers of Amarapuram and Valasa is herewith enclosed. If the Mysore authorities have no objection to the above proposals, the stones at places marked D in sketch No. II and K in sketch No. III have to be removed and new stones at places marked VTS, Q and P in sketch No. II and NOPQ in sketch No. III have to be planted close to Mysore bandhs.

III.

Draft errata list for the Settlement registers of Amarapuram and Valasa.

4. Amarapuram Village.

	a	c	
	For		
S. No. 310	1788	80	Peramboke.
	Read		
S. No. 310	1813	63	Peramboke.

2. Valasa Village.

		Rs.	a.
	For		
S. No. 412-4	25 20	3	2
S. No. 412-5	25 00	3	0
	Read		
S. No. 412-4	24 72	3	1
S. No. 412-5	25 16	3	0
Add these two below S. No. 412-5			
S. No. 412-6	2 03	0	4
S. No. 412-7	0 41	0	1

Reference.—

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board recommends that the boundary between the Anantapur District and the Mysore State may be altered as proposed by the Director of Survey.

From the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, letter No. R. 2487, dated 28th October 1908.

With reference to your letter No. 14488, dated the 6th June 1907, I am directed to forward herewith copy of the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, No. 2381, dated the 27th August 1908, regarding the demarcation of the boundary between the Hiriyur and Madaksira Taluks, and the maps and sketches connected therewith to be obligingly returned when done with, and to enquire whether there is any objection to the settlement proposed.

From the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, letter No. 6831, dated 9th January 1909.

With reference to your letter No. R. 2487—L. S. 72-06, dated the 28th October 1908, forwarding copy of the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, No. 2381, dated the 27th August 1908, regarding the demarcation of the boundary lines between the villages of Hosakere and Kondenahalli in the Hiriyur Taluk, and Amarapuram, Valasa, Agraharam and Kanajenahalli in the Madaksira Taluk, and enquiring whether there is any objection to the settlement proposed by the Government of Madras, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, reports in his docket No. 354 (copy enclosed) that there is no objection to the proposed settlement.

The maps and sketches received with the above are herewith sent for reference and kind return as the Deputy Commissioner has asked for the same.

Revenue (Land Survey), dated 22nd April 1909.

Docket No. 354, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

With reference to his docket No. C. 104, dated 12th November 1908, enquiring if there is any objection to the demarcation of the boundary lines between the villages of Hoskere and Kandenahalli in the Hiriyur Taluk of this district, and Amarapuram, Valasa and Kanajenahalli in the Madaksira Taluk of the Anantapur District, as proposed by the Government of Madras, in their Proceedings No. 2381, dated 27th August 1908, has the honor to state that the undersigned compared the sketches prepared by the Madras Government with those made by the District Surveyor of this district and finds no objection to the proposed settlement.

2. The theodolite station marked K in the sketch No. III (Amarapuram and Kandenahalli) may, as proposed, be sunk flush with the ground, but with some distinguishing marks made on the stone for reference at any future time.

3. As necessary Pahani has to be made after the restoration of the missing stones by the Madras Government, the undersigned requests that the accompanying maps and sketches may be kindly caused to be returned.

From the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Pol. letter No. 815, dated 29th March 1909.

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 4943, dated 19th September 1908, forwarding a copy of the Proceedings of the Government of Madras No. 2381, Rev., dated 27th August 1908, regarding certain errors in the demarcation by the Madras Survey Department of the boundary between the Madaksira Taluk of the Anantapur District and the Hiriyur Taluk of the Chitaldrug District and enquiring whether the Durbar have any objection to the rectification of the same according to the Mysore Survey, I am directed to state that the Durbar have no objection to the course proposed.

2. The theodolite station marked K in the sketch No. III (Amarapuram and Kandenahalli) may also, as proposed, be sunk flush with the ground, but it should have some distinguishing mark clearly inscribed on it to avoid mistakes about its identity in future.

The three sketches prepared by the Land Records Tahsildar of Anantapur are herewith returned as requested.

No. R. 8778-9—L. S. 72-06-9, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded. The Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldrug District will report to Government when the rectification of the boundary in accordance with the present settlement is completed.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner with the sketches and enclosures.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore.

Exd.—C. P. S.

D

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 3rd April 1909.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. D. 1496, dated the 9th March 1909, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore on the subject of taking up the work of repairing the Tiptur-Channarayapatna road to afford employment to labourers.

No. R. 7948-58—AGRI. 164-08-7, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District represents that in consequence of a lack of employment in parts of the Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Belur and Hole-Narsipur Taluks it has become necessary to start some work for affording employment to labourers and he proposes that the repairs to the Tiptur-Channarayapatna road may be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,653. As the road is situated in the affected parts of the Hassan District, the Government approve of the proposal. They understand that the annual maintenance allotment of Rs. 1,260 sanctioned for this road in the current year's budget is nearly exhausted. The balance at the credit of the Hassan District Board is reported to be too low to admit of the work being undertaken by the District Board. But the Government observe that the one anna cess which forms the chief source of revenue of the fund is collected mostly in the months of February, March, April and May and it is therefore possible that the District Board may be able to incur the expenditure itself. Under the circumstances the Government are pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards this expenditure to be adjusted, if possible, at the end of the year by reappropriations within the sanctioned budget of the Hassan District Fund. If it cannot be so adjusted the amount will be treated as an additional grant.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Dents.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.

Exd.—C. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 5th April 1909.

No. R. 7981-91—Agri. 95-08-5, dated Bangalore, 5th April 1909.

Order.—The Government observe that the weekly statement relating to the progress of works published by the Revenue Commissioner in Part IV of the *Mysore Gazette*, contains two columns, one showing the total number of coolies employed and the other showing the total number of units to whom gratuitous relief has been administered, both of which are shomewhat misleading, inasmuch as they do not indicate the fact that in the figures published in these columns a person who has been employed on works or to whom gratuitous relief has been given counts as many times as he has been employed or gratuitously relieved. Further, these figures are also unnecessary because there are other columns in the statement showing the total number of coolies employed, and the total number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week to which the statement refers, and these particulars are enough to enable the Government to follow the progress of the respective measures of relief. Under these circumstances, the Government are pleased to direct that these columns be omitted from the statement in future.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 5th April 1909.

No. R. 7981-91—AGRI. 95-08-5, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH APRIL 1909.

ORDER.—The Government observe that the weekly statement relating to the progress of works published by the Revenue Commissioner in Part IV of the *Mysore Gazette*, contains two columns, one showing the total number of coolies employed and the other showing the total number of units to whom gratuitous relief has been administered, both of which are shomewhat misleading, inasmuch as they do not indicate the fact that in the figures published in these columns a person who has been employed on works or to whom gratuitous relief has been given counts as many times as he has been employed or gratuitously relieved. Further, these figures are also unnecessary because there are other columns in the statement showing the total number of coolies employed, and the total number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week to which the statement refers, and these particulars are enough to enable the Government to follow the progress of the respective measures of relief. Under these circumstances, the Government are pleased to direct that these columns be omitted from the statement in future.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. V.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. D. 1535, dated the 11th March 1909, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the following report from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District :—

No. C. 387, dated Kolar, 1st March 1909, from C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Esq., B.A.,B.L., *Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, to A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq.*, B.A., B.L., *Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.*

In continuation of my letter No. C. 185, dated the 25th December last, reporting on the season aspects of the District, with a brief history of its economic conditions and antecedents thereof, now that the Autumn harvest has been reaped, threshing operations are well nigh coming to a close and crops gathered all over, and the Huzur Jamabandi Settlement of the whole District (excepting two Hoblis of Chikballapur Taluk) has been completed and I have also just concluded another round of tour in all the Taluks, particularly in the more severely affected tracts, I have the honor to submit the following report on the present state of affairs, with accurate statistics on all matters pertaining thereto, as compiled from Village Accounts and verified by personal observations and examination of latest *Pahani* and *Khaneshumari* accounts.

2. RAINFALL.—Since writing last, there was a general rainfall of 2 to 4 inches throughout the District between the 24th of December and 6th January last, bringing in a fortnight's supply of water to a few of the smaller tanks and *Gokattes* and improving the pasturage to a certain extent. It infused for the time being some spirit and cheer into the raiyats who were enabled to plough up their fields to which they took so vigorously for a week or two. The days are since becoming warm, grounds are all parched up, and the supply of water has considerably run short and is fast diminishing.

3. OUTTURN OF HARVESTS. *Wet Crop.—Kartika* paddy was not sown extensively but only in a few small isolated patches in most favoured localities under some of the major tanks and *Kapile* wells, even where the harvest did not yield more than two to three anna crop on the average. *Vaisakhi* cultivation was never attempted anywhere owing to failure of rains. *Sugar-cane* mainly grown with lift-irrigation has yielded about six annas, while *Mulberry* which used to thrive comparatively better in the Taluks of Kolar, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta and Chikballapur under *picottah* wells, has fared equally worse this year yielding only an eight-anna crop on the average. Of the dry crops, *Ragi*, the staple food grain of the masses, has suffered most from the drought. Several fields lay fallow or yielded absolutely nothing; and where there was any yield, the average outturn was between two to three annas; that of *Same, Sajje, Navane* and other dry crops was just about the same, while *Kulthi, Avare* and *Togari* still worse, yielding not more than two anna crop on the average. The following statement exhibits the average outturn of all crops in annas, compared with the average of the past ten years, from which it will be seen that the general yield this year has been 50 per cent less than the normal yield all over :—

No.	Taluk	Paddy	Sugar-cane	Mulberry	Ragi	Same, sajjee etc	Kulthi	Avare and togari	Average yield of all crops	Average for the past ten years
1	Kolar	3	6	9	3	3	3	3	4·2	6·5
2	Malur	2	4	7	3	3	2	2	3·2	6·6
3	Bowringpet	3	9	8	3	6	3	2	4·8	9·3
4	Mulbagal	3	7	9	2	2	2	1	3·7	5·7
5	Srinivaspur	2	4	5	2	2	2	2	2·7	9·3
6	Chintamani	2	4	9	2	2	2	2	3·2	7·7
7	Sidlaghatta	3	5	9	2	2	2	2	3·7	8·5
8	Chikballapur	2	5	7	3	2	2	3	3·4	8·0
9	Goribidnur	4	6	9	2	2	2	2	3·8	6·3
10	Bagepalli	2	6	8	3	4	2	2	3·8	6·6
11	Gudibanda	2	9	9	3	3	2	2	4·1	5·1
	District average ...	2·5	6·0	8·0	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·0	3·6	7·2

AFFECTED AREA.—With such great shrinkage in the production of food grains, following close upon the several adverse seasons and conditions of the preceding years and the abnormally high prices, a widespread distress has been caused, affecting more or less a larger population over a greater area than had been indicated in para 15 of my last letter. As now ascertained, 1,699 square miles comprising 1,743 villages, with a population of 331,395 or about two-thirds of the District, as detailed in Appendix I, has badly suffered, the drought affecting nearly 60 per cent of the entire population.

4. ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT. (*a*) *Trade, food stock and condition of Agriculturists.—Imports.* But for the Burmah rice which is extensively imported into all the markets, there should have been a panic ere long. The recent reduction of freights on rice imported from stations on the East Coast Railway has also helped to render the prices easy by about a seer or two per rupee. Ragi which was till now being imported from Davangere side has ceased coming, and what is now being received from Vayalpad and other places of Cuddapah District, is somewhat inferior in quality, yielding less quantity of flour. There is no *export*, the little produce of the recent harvest being preserved by the raiyats for their own consumption. *Markets* continue to be well supplied from outside and prices have a slight downward tendency though still very high, being :—

	Seers the rupee		Average of past 6 years
Rice	8 to 8½	(Burmah)	8½ (Local)
Ragi	9 to 10		19½
Kulthi	9 to 10		18

The *Local Stock* with the landholders is getting depleted every day, what is now harvested is not much and all may last till about end of April or May next for their own use. In the affected parts, the pinch for food stocks even to the agriculturists is very great.

(*b*) *Non-agricultural, cooly and other classes.*—The failure of monsoon and scanty outturn of harvest with prevalence of continued high prices, have markedly told upon the non-agriculturists and the cooly classes in particular, especially the *Begars*, *Madigars* and *Holeyars* amongst them, as also the poorer raiyats. For their benefit, therefore, in the earlier stages, all our ordinary, Municipal, Local Fund and *Marahmat* works have long been expanded and are in progress, and with a view to further afford them plenty of agreeable labour to alleviate their distress and keep them going near their own homes, which is the characteristic policy of our measures, (our raiyats being so unaccustomed to famine labour or test or other works outside the sphere of their ordinary avocations, which they consider beneath their dignity to resort to and have to be induced to gradually take to them) a large number of small village and tank works—so unique and admirably adapted to render relief in a most congenial form with advantage both to the raiyats and the Government—have been opened out in convenient centres, where they get enough wages to maintain themselves but not too attractive to tempt them away from their ordinary employments, a male adult being generally paid from 2 to 3 annas and about 8 *duddus* on the average, a female from 1½ to 2 annas and a child from ¾ to 1¼ anna. The harvesting operations and collection of *Amarcyi* produce which kept a large number of them employed during the past two or three weeks, now coming to a close, there are already signs of a rush to such works, of which 594 at an estimate of Rs. 1,43,997 are in different stages of progress, engaging 67,991 units, or 6,747 coolies as per rolls on the last day of the past week, the amount actually spent hitherto thereon being Rs. 19,615. All the special works moreover are, as has already been reported, so arranged as to admit of their being stopped when such labour ceases to come permanently, or if necessary, at any stage, without injury to work done.

The *Tools and Plant* indented from the Stores Department have all been received excepting baskets, iron pots and tampers, which are being got and supplied locally.

Officials.—The extra allowance sanctioned to all whole-time officials and menials on Civil Establishments drawing a pay of Rs. 20 and under on the marginally noted scale, for six months from October 1908, has been of some benefit to these poorer people, who appreciate the help by their renewed and more vigorous application to work. I may be permitted to urge again the necessity of extending the concession to officials getting a pay up to Rs. 30 also, for reasons stated in my previous letter.

i) To officials drawing a pay exceeding Rs. 16 but not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem, Rs. 2 per mensem.
ii) To officials drawing a pay not exceeding Rs. 16 per mensem, Re. 1 per mensem.
iii) When the pay is less than Rs. 5 per mensem such extra allowance as will bring up the aggregate pay and allowance to Rs. 6 per mensem.

(*c*) *Fodder and condition of cattle.*—The January rains improved to some extent the condition of pasture everywhere, particularly in the valleys and between the range of hills round Bagepalli Taluk and Gudibanda Sub-Taluk, where some *Jolum* is looking bright; and the recent harvest has in most places added to the stock of fodder which may last another three months. Applications for loans for purchase of fodder have therefore ceased to come for the present, excepting in small numbers in a few places. I have, however, arranged to employ some labour to cut grass in our Forests and Plantations and after chopping it fine, to send the same in bags for sale to raiyats at cost price, and am hopeful there may not be much difficulty experienced for fodder in this District till June next, nor will there be any necessity to send any cattle to the Forests. Prickly-pear as fodder is not taken to kindly, no need being felt for the same.

Cattle on the whole are in good condition, excepting for Rinderpest still prevailing in parts of Mulbagal and Bagepalli Taluks. During the recent Fairs at Vakkaleri, Avani,

Talakailkonda and Nandi, fine breeds of cattle had been brought for sale and fetched very good prices, moderately good pairs selling at Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 and superior Mysore bullocks at Rs. 500 and upwards per pair. There were about 8,000, 12,000, 8,000 and 25,000 heads of cattle collected at these places, respectively, of which over 15,000 were sold for nearly 5 lakhs of rupees, all purchased by people from Chingleput, North Arcot, Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts, as also a few at Nandi by the Java Veterinary Department.

(*d*) WATER-SUPPLY. *Tanks and Wells.*—The most trying situation causing greatest anxiety is the difficulty experienced all over the District for drinking water. Of the 3,864 tanks in the District, major and minor, all are perfectly dry excepting 32 of them which have some insignificant quantity of water to last another month or so for cattle, as shown in Appendix II. Though, in pursuance of my having thrown open free, a large extent of tank beds was sown with *jolum* and *kadale* in January rains, nothing came of it, the parched-up beds absorbing the moisture quickly.

Almost all the wells have failed owing to successive years of deficient rainfall and the springs having dried up or gone lower everywhere, with the absolute driage of tanks that used to feed them. The present loud cry and clamour wherever I go and the majority of petitions now being received are all not so much for food, labour or remissions, etc., but for drinking water for men and cattle. To stave off the immediate difficulty which is becoming keener, several temporary wells have been and more are being sunk in convenient centres; and wherever the existing wells are the only sources of water-supply and no other eligible localities can be pitched upon for sinking fresh ones, they are being deepened as far as practicable, though some of them necessitate removal of encasements or dismantling revetments and rebuilding the same involving unavoidable heavy outlay. The natural conditions of this District present innumerable difficulties to provide merely temporary wells for meeting the drought. The underground water-supply is so considerably impoverished that no water can be tapped in most of the places even at a depth of 50 feet or more. The sub-soil, besides, does not allow of free and easy boring or digging either. In the Southern Taluks, hard rock is met with a few feet below the surface, necessitating blasting, etc., and in a few parts of the Northern Taluks, the *sudde* or sandy soil requires stone revetments or the use of pot rings. In parts of Bowringpet, Malur and Chikballapur Taluks, water level has gone lower than 60 to 100 feet and at the Gold Fields, the underground supply of water is reported to be failing even at a depth of 1,200 feet or more. Experiments at Chikballapur with the Boring Instruments lately imported have not so far been encouraging. The well known there as "Hariappana Bhavi," 60 feet deep, which had not failed even in times of severest drought or during 1906, has now run completely dry, and boring through 40 feet more, we have not met with any water but hit upon dry clayey strata. In such and other arid tracts of our dry Districts, temporary wells or spasmodic attempts at deepening of older ones or of sinking permanent ones on mere empirical lines can no longer be of any avail, but would only be sheer waste of money were we to dig so deep as 100 feet or more and leave the wells to their own fate, without taking care to preserve them intact.

I have bestowed some thought and have also had the advantage of consulting Mr. Chatterton, the Director of Industries, Madras, and Dr. Smeeth, the State Geologist, and other kindred literature on the subject, which is of such paramount importance that it has always engaged my most anxious attention and demands the highest resources of the State Geologist and Hydraulic Engineers. The trials and times we are now passing through are so auspicious and emphasise the peremptory necessity for instituting a regular survey of the Underground Water-supply to precede a systematic boring of wells on modern scientific methods, as are now being done in the arid regions of South Africa, Australia, United Provinces and elsewhere, under a special Department of Government. The Boring Instruments used here are found to be useful only for tapping water at moderate depths in alluvial soils as in the Chingleput District, etc. But to ascertain the nature of sub-soil conditions and of underground water-supply on our plateau, series of costly experiments and a study of the history of the more noted wells in any area, which in fact serve the purposes of so many test holes for deducing the same are necessary, as we shall have, sooner or later, to resort to deep well borings somewhat on the lines pursued in Australia, Japan and elsewhere. At Dr. Smeeth's suggestion, therefore, I have instructed the Amildars of Malur and Bowringpet to compile a list of all such wells in their Taluks in the first instance and sketch out a map showing their situation, etc., that he may inspect the localities and form a general idea of the underground conditions within those areas.

For such and similar purposes, this is the best opportunity to take advantage of and it is only where temporary wells are not feasible and the need for water is keenly felt that *pucka* wells, as encased with pot rings, etc., are, as a matter of utter necessity, resorted to, with the aid of the people who, in vast majority of cases, so readily come forward not only with labour contribution but to make trial borings and tap water, to render the grants-in-aid, as it were, go a long way to secure the success of such wells. Under such circumstances, the allotment

of Rs. 12,500 is quite inadequate and has already been exceeded by Rs. 5,200. A further allotment of at least Rs. 30,000 will immediately be required.

5. MEASURES ORGANIZED FOR DEALING WITH DISTRESS.—*A—Indirect Relief—Loans and Advances.* (i) *Takavi* for (*a*) Irrigation Wells and (*b*) other Land Improvements. As the new simplified procedure under the rules is being understood and knowledge thereof spreading, applications for loans for carrying out permanent improvements to the lands are flooding in. All *bona fide* applications are being investigated fairly with promptitude and granted. Of such applications, 213 have already been sanctioned for Rs. 29,900, of which Rs. 9,100 have been advanced. 679 applications for Rs. 1,38,000 are still pending and many more are pouring in. Taking that we may have to face a demand for Rs. 1,50,000 and applications for, say, about Rs. 50,000 may be rejected as being not required or excessively asked for, in view of the facts that most of the wells that are now being sunk are behind tanks or in easy soils for finding water for sugar-cane cultivation, etc., as quickly as possible, and that a large number of applications are for the construction of *revus* or stone revetments on one side of such wells, which have all to be pushed through to completion before the advent of next *mungar* rains, the major portion of the sums that may be sanctioned to the extent of a lakh, will have to be advanced immediately, taking care, of course, that before second instalments for loans are paid, the sums already advanced have been properly utilized on such wells or improvements. My Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars have clear and detailed instructions on this point, and as the success of our policy so mainly depends upon the extent of good that can be made to accrue to the raiyats by liberal aids towards permanent improvements to their lands, with exercise of due care, discretion and timely advice, a further sum of at least Rs. 60,000 will be required to meet the requirements during the current official year, the balance of instalments being held over for next year.

(ii) *Seeds, etc.* The immature seeds of the recent harvest not being fit for sowing, raiyats have largely to import good seeds from elsewhere and will need advances therefor to a large extent. In all my tours, I have been advising the people to get healthy seeds from places where there has been good crop, either direct or through the District Agricultural Association, which is arranging to import and distribute seed grains to all the raiyats through its members at cost price. Applications for loans for purchase of *cattle* have also been coming in, this being the Jatra season when the raiyats can buy good breeds of bullocks at favourable prices. 100 applications have hitherto been sanctioned for Rs. 5,265, and about Rs. 20,000 may hereafter be required for both these purposes, considering the heavy mortality among cattle during the past year and the number of raiyats in indigent circumstances in need of replenishing their stock.

(iii) *Fodder.* Thirty four applications have been sanctioned and Rs. 1,205 disbursed. A sum of Rs. 1,000 to cut grass from the Forests and Plantations may be enough.

(iv) *Subsistence Advances.*—Time has now arrived to afford some relief to such of the agriculturists as cannot resort to work, by reason of age, sex, infirmity or other social causes. As the season advances, we shall have to be prepared to give loans more freely to this class of raiyats to whom relief can no longer be delayed; and now that the collection of *khists* has also commenced, greater discrimination in regard to them and rendering of such assistance is essential. The number of middle class *khatedars* paying a *kandayam* of Rs. 10 to 25 each, has been ascertained to be 35,000, of whom at least 7,000 or 2·2 per cent of the entire population of the affected area will be in need of such relief, judged from the daily representations I have been receiving, for which a sum of Rs. 2,10,000 may be required, at an average of Rs. 30 per family till the next harvest. Granting such advances in two instalments, one during the current official year and another afterwards, an allotment of a lakh of rupees will be sufficient.

(v) Of *weavers and other artizans,* the former are the people that are more affected by the distress. After explaining the several authorized modes of giving relief and much discussion with the more intelligent of them, I have adopted a slightly modified method according to which a few of the leading members of the community are advanced some funds, out of which they supply either yarn or cash to the poorer amongst them, buying of them produced materials at the normal rates to the extent of the loans so given and disposing of them on their own behalf at favourable markets, or retaining the same with themselves until there is a reasonable demand therefor, and being also responsible to Government for the advances made, showing at any time of inspection by any Government Officer either raw or produced materials to the value of such advances or cash itself. This system now being worked in Kolar Town is carefully watched in all its stages, Rs. 900 having been so advanced hitherto to three sets of weavers. A further sum of Rs. 3,000 in addition to the 2,000 already allotted will be required for this purpose.

(vi) *Earthwork to Minor Tanks and Maintenance of Restored Tanks.*—Against the sum of Rs. 20,000 allotted for advances to raiyats for their share of earthwork to minor tanks, Rs. 30,056 has been sanctioned and Rs. 3,711 disbursed; there are yet 30 applications for

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Rs. 15,000 pending and some more are expected, to meet all which Rs. 10,000 more will be required; and for *maintenance of restored tanks*, 24 applications for Rs. 12,094 have been sanctioned and Rs. 2,127 already disbursed against Rs. 1,000 allotted. A further sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided for such loans as it will have been most usefully invested in bringing up to standard the tanks which have been restored at heavy outlay. The following table shows the number of Tank works so sanctioned or pending sanction with the amount of advances or loans made therefor, the sums required to meet the Government share of Stone and Masonry works proportionate to the extent of earthwork done by the raiyats, the several allotments and what more will be required for expenditure till the end of June next.

Stone and Masonry Works.—The current year's grant is Rs. 21,260 for incomplete works of last year and Rs. 30,000 for new works, or in all Rs. 51,260 against which estimates already sanctioned amount to Rs. 72,373 and further estimates for Rs. 25,000 are pending. Considering the large extent of earthwork to be carried out by the raiyats, at least another allotment of Rs. 10,000 will be required to meet the expenditure this year.

Taluk	Advances or loans sanctioned hitherto for				Stone and Masonry works for						Total		Estimates pending preparation or sanction		Grand Total	
	Earthwork to Minor tanks		Maintenance of restored tanks		Incomplete works of 1907-08		New works of 1908-09									
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Kolar ...	6	2,324	...	...	3	667	7	3,136			16	5,977	4	6,000	20	11,977
Malur ...	4	980	...	...	4	594	4	1,617			12	3,161	2	3,000	14	6,161
Bowringpet ...	12	4,076	5	2,976	10	2,111	11	4,601			36	13,766	6	3,000	44	16,766
Mulbagal ...	10	4,620	5	4,317	7	1,722	16	9,404			40	19,043	2	2,500	42	21,543
Srinivaspur ...	17	6,088	1	656	11	1,992	24	13,644			53	22,963	2	1,500	55	23,763
Chintamani ...	1	980	6	2,806	11	4,063	1	1,202			19	9,070	8	14,000	27	23,070
Sidlaghatta ...	7	2,324	2	947	7	1,764	9	5,177			25	9,573	3	5,500	28	15,073
Chikballapur ...	...	...	...	...	7	656	9	836			9	1,492	3	2,000	12	3,492
Gauribidanur ...	10	5,197	...	...	9	3,634	5	2,468			24	11,303	2	1,000	26	12,303
Penugonda ...	17	8,484	4	1,044	16	4,067	16	8,195			53	16,900	2	1,000	55	17,900
Goribidanur ...	1	180	1	144	2	192	3	669			6	1,174	1	500	7	1,674
Total ...	95	30,456	24	12,094	87	21,260	99	50,113			295	1,13,628	35	40,000*	330	1,53,528

*Includes cost of earthwork amounting to about Rs. 15,000.

Allotments	Advances or loans for				Government share for Stone and Masonry works				Total	
	Earthwork to Minor tanks		Maintenance of Restored tanks		Incomplete works of 1907-08		New works of 1908-09			
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Already sanctioned ...		20,456		1,000		21,260		30,000		72,260
Further requirements		10,000		5,000		.....		10,000		25,000
Total ...		30,456		6,000		21,260		40,000		97,260

(vii) *Grain Stores.*—No grain stores on the lines referred to in para 26 (ix) of my letter of the 25th December last, have yet been started, the merchants themselves selling at slightly lower rates to the poorer and cooly classes; and perhaps hereafter, with the reduction of freights on imports, they may find it convenient not to go in for advances from Government. But to facilitate larger imports, especially of rice or paddy into the interior, a sum of Rs. 10,000 may be provided for the present.

The several allotments under different kinds of loans and advances, the amounts hitherto sanctioned and disbursed out of them, and the extent of further sums required therefor, are detailed hereunder, showing that at least Rs. 2,09,000 in addition to Rs. 41,900 already allotted, has to be set apart immediately, as, having exhausted all the grants, the work has now practically come to a stand-still.

This sum includes the provision of a lakh of rupees for advances to agriculturists for subsistence, excepting which, the balance of Rs. 1,09,000 is not a high estimate for granting the much needed relief to rāiyats by way of recoverable loans and advances for such useful purposes of material prosperity to the country.

Particulars	Loans for Irrigation wells	Loans for other Land Improvements	Advances for seeds, cattle, etc.	Advances for fodder	Advances for subsistence to Agriculturists	Advances to Weavers and Artisans	Advances for Earthwork to Minor tanks	Advances formaintenance of Restored tanks	Advances for Grain depots	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Present allotment ..			18,900			2,000	20,000	1,000	...	41,900
2. Sanctioned up to-date ..	26,895	3,050	5,265	1,205	2,390	1,150	30,056	12,094	...	82,095
3. Disbursed to date ...	8,210	860	2,975	1,205	402	900	3,711	2,127	...	20,390
4. Further allotment required ...	90,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,10,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	3,59,000
5. Amount needed for disbursement during this year ...	55,000	5,000	20,000	1,000	1,00,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	2,09,000
Total allotment for the year ..			99,900		1,00,000	5,000	30,000	6,000	10,000	2,50,900

B. Direct Charges—(*i*) *Sanitary Improvements.*—Some small works of great utility to the villages, such as silt-clearing, deepening *vakkeries*, removal of prickly-pear, filling in of moats, etc., have been sanctioned at an estimate of Rs. 1,794, where suitable tank works are not available for affording relief to such of the weaklings as are unable to travel any distance and a few more provided for, to meet all of which a sum of Rs. 5,000 will be required.

(*ii*) *Gratuitous Relief.*—The number of the old, decrepit and other helpless people needing gratuitous relief in the affected area is 6,500 for maintaining whom till the outburst of next monsoon, a sum of Rs. 40,000 may be wanted. The preliminary lists prepared by the village agencies and local committees are carefully scrutinized by the Amildars and Sub-Division Officers in their tours and after personal inspection and verification those that are found deserving are brought on the lists to whom ragi is doled out at a uniform rate of half a seer for an adult and a quarter seer to a child. A sum of Rs. 2,847 has hitherto been spent in affording relief to 46,095 units or 989 persons on the rolls on the last day of the past week.

(*iii*) *Agencies.*—Apart from the local committees of non-official gentlemen formed in all places for supervision of gratuitous relief and small and public works, the official agency has since been strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Engineer, an Accountant to the District Office, and an Accountant to each of the Taluks on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, and 16 Assistant Shekdars on Rs. 15 plus 10 each per mensem. I am still in need of a Draftsman and the Sub-Division Officers require immediately an Accountant or a clerk each to cope with the increasing work; and 4 more Assistant Shekdars with a clerk on Rs. 25 to the District Office will have to be appointed hereafter as necessities arise.

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The Police Force, especially the Rural, has to be early strengthened for the guarding of villages and entrances thereto, etc., and the addition to the Regular Force sanctioned for more efficient and vigorous patrol of high roads and prevention of crime, especially near the *ghats* where dacoities and robberies generally occur. The proposition statement formerly submitted for six months now modified to four months as per margin, is moderate, for which a general sanction is all that is now necessary to enable me to recruit and train eligible candidates, as circumstances arise. No increase has now been provided for the Kolar Gold Fields area where having lately taken some Reserve Police, I propose to retain them till the situation becomes easy. The existing number of Totis and Talwars guarding the Ookads are being given an extra remuneration of one rupee each per mensem as per Government Proceedings No. R. 5997-9—Agri. 31-08-26, dated the 11th February 1909.

For the District excepting Bowringpet Taluk—18 Daffadars, 103 Constables and 196 Talwars.
For Bowringpet Taluk—8 Talwars.

The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner has already kindly deputed a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for inoculation duty in the District and has also promised to send out 3 Hospital Assistants and 3 Compounders, as well as some Vaccinators when required.

The hard-worked village servants, who during the day have to attend to the multifarious calls of the villages and during nights guard them, and have therefore not the leisure or the freedom to resort to the works for earning enough for their livelihood, are in great distress, and gratuitous relief has to be given to them.

The special temporary establishment when in full swing is estimated to cost Rs. 2,820 per mensem or Rs. 11,280 for the entire period of four months, as detailed in the subjoined statement. In all seasons of scarcity and drought or famines, the besetting trouble and inconvenience experienced and the burden of the song after the event has always been the want of trained staff and agency. If, fortunately, we get our early *mungar* showers, there will be no necessity to continue maintaining any extra establishment; else we shall be seriously hampered were we not prepared to meet eventualities, when fresh untrained recruits can be of no avail but only so many encumbrances. I have accordingly selected and put on special duty in the Taluks, officials who had been specially trained during the last 4 months, on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, a little in divergence of the scale but within the allotment sanctioned by Government, and enlisted in their stead, for routine current work, eligible candidates on their minimum salaries.

Heads of service	Details of establishment	Rate of pay or salary	Amount for four months	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Revenue	20 Assistant Shekdars	15+10	2,000	
	1 District Office Accountant	40	160	
	1 District Office Clerk	25	100	
	2 Sub Division Office Accountants ...	30	240	
	11 Taluk Accountants	20 to 30	1,080	
	Travelling Allowance	...	300	
II. Police	Kolar District Proper—			3,880
	18 Daffadars	16	1,152	
	103 Constables	7	2,884	
	196 Talwars	2	1,568	
	Increase to 132 Talwars	1	528	
	Bowringpet Taluk—		6,132	
	8 Talwars	2	64	
	Increase to 16 Talwars	1	64	
			128	6,260
II. Medical	3 Hospital Assistants	25+15	480	
	3 Compounders	10+ 5	180	
	6 Vaccinators	15+ 5	480	1,140
	Total ..	...	...	11,280

ESTIMATE OF INDIRECT RELIEF MEASURES.—The following table shows the total expenditure estimated for the administration of the foregoing measures for a period of four months or till the end of June next, amounting to Rs. 4,47,253, in addition to wha are being spent on the ordinary budgetted Local Fund and Mun icipal works, besides the charges of other indirect measures by way of suspensions and remissions of revenue that will be granted during the current year.

Heads of service	Amount	Total
I. Direct expenditure or final charges—	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Government share of stone and masonry works to minor tanks	96,373	
(*b*) Drinking water wells	42,500	
(*c*) Sanitary improvements	5,000	
(*d*) Gratuitous relief	40,000	
(*e*) Establishment	11,280	
(*f*) Loss on grain depots	1,200	1,96,353
II. Recoverable advances and loans	.....	2,50,900
Total ...	.....	4,47,253

6. IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION, CRIME AND PUBLIC HEALTH.—There has hitherto been no marked influx of any wandering or other gangs into the District in search of food or labour, beyond a few coolies and some mendicants from the adjoining frontier Taluks of Salem, North Arcot and Cuddapah Districts, nor any emigration of people from the District, and with so many local works kept going near their own homes, it is improbable any will feel inclined to go elsewhere. Crime has neither increased nor are there any signs of its going up. With the organization of so many measures to afford labour to all classes of people, it is hoped they will have no cause to take to lawlessness to eke out their livelihood. To meet any emergent contingencies, however, a small increase to the Police Force has been proposed. Public Health is generally good, excepting for a few sporadic cases of Plague in Kolar Taluk; and the only anxiety is to guard against outbreaks of Cholera or Small-pox during the waterless hot season, but all that can possibly be done by way of precautions is being done promptly and efficiently.

7. FINANCES.—Coming now to the subject of Finance, on the probable receipts and expenditure under each item of revenue and the loss that may likely accrue to Government by way of remissions and suspensions, etc., I beg to submit as follows :—

The chief items of revenue in this District (besides Royalty and Cauvery Power charges, which are unaffected by the drought excepting to the extent of interruption or dimunition of electric power caused by driage or shortage of motive power at Sivasamudram) and the demands thereunder for the current year as settled at the recent Huzur Jamabandi, amount to Rs. 25,57,000 against Rs. 25,91,847 of the past year, as detailed below :—

Heads of Receipts	Demand for	
	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Land Revenue proper	13,32,379	13,30,500
(ii) Land Revenue Miscellaneous	65,158	60,200
(iii) Hulbanni	15,746	15,100
(iv) Forest	71,946	71,200
(v) Abkari	9,45,039	9,22,200
(vi) Assessed Taxes (Mohatarfa)	29,370	28,200
(vii) Salt	583	200
(viii) Stamps	86,858	90,000
(ix) Law and Justice	4,044	4,000
(x) Registration	12,525	13,000
(xi) Police	244	200
(xii) Education	13,196	13,200
(xiii) Interest	6,279	5,000
(xiv) Miscellaneous	8,480	4,000
Total ...	25,91,847	25,57,000

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(i) *Land Revenue proper.*—The demand under this head made up of the Wet, Dry and Garden assessments on *Sircar* as well as Shanbhogi and Pateli Inam lands including *Nirsardi*, Quit-rent on Minor Service Inams, and *Jodi* and *Kayamgutta* on other Inams, amounts to Rs. 13,30,492 for an occupied area of 543,371 acres other than *Jodi* and *Kayamgutta* villages, against Rs. 13,32,379 of the preceding year, as shown below :—

No.	Taluk	Area under occupation					
		Wet	Dry	Garden			Total
				Rice	Miscellaneous	Other garden produce	
1	Kolar ..	8,160	44.098	1,037	911	526	54,732
2	Malur ...	5,288	44,064	699	1,073	239	51,363
3	Bowringpet ...	6,741	53,773	1,074	540	164	62,292
4	Mulbagal ...	10,066	41,737	1,725	931	309	54,758
5	Srinivaspur ...	10,338	42,137	1,545	832	120	54,972
6	Chintamani ...	4,960	35,815	2,222	691	476	44,184
7	Sidlaghatta ...	5,813	36,494	1,219	1,611	1,025	46,162
8	Chikballapur ...	5,236	26,634	825	704	380	33.779
9	Goribidnur ...	9,678	54,095	2,747	5,930	625	73,070
10	Bagepalli ...	5 968	40.822	2,216	1,863	127	50,996
11	Gudibanda ...	3,203	13,384	293	138	45	17,063
	Total ...	75,466	4,33,053	15,602	15,214	4,036	5,43,371

No.	Taluk	Demand									
		Wet	Dry	Garden			Nirsardi	Quit-rent on		Jodi, Kayamgutta on whole Inams	Total Land Revenue proper
				Rice	Miscellaneous	Other garden produce		Minor service Inams	Other minor Inams		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kolar ..	45,337	89,552	5,479	3,563	2,807	1,241	647	4.040	10,655	1,63,611
2	Malur ..	28,453	70,219	4,235	5,086	1,550	373	1,074	3 845	7,081	1,21,915
3	Bowringpet ...	35,128	70,579	6,100	2,942	964	627	321	3,387	7,520	1,27.583
4	Mulbagal ...	55,319	67,430	11,910	4,874	1,738	341	209	5,019	5,491	1,52,331
5	Srinivaspur ...	45,978	63,418	8,005	4,464	793	740	393	4,474	1,930	1,30,125
6	Chintamani ...	27,871	60,142	13,913	3,713	2,260	588	758	2,815	2,763	1,14,773
7	Sidlaghatta ...	41,086	57,835	8,062	9,756	6,344	1,007	511	3,832	6,265	1,34,719
8	Chikballapur ...	32,313	43,331	2,738	4,343	2,091	935	239	1,351	4,475	91,816
9	Goribidnur ..	48,404	50,940	15,288	30,659	4,123	2,573	1,199	1,588	2,527	1,57,301
10	Bagepalli ..	35,862	39,846	7,393	16,241	839	448	170	1,574	1,590	1,01,963
11	Gudibanda ...	16,085	12,924	2,105	823	318	765	...	697	634	34,351
	Total ...	4,11,835	6,24,216	85,228	86,754	23,847	9,588	5,451	32,622	50,951	13,30,492

Wet.—Of the wet demand of Rs. 4,11,835, the assessment on lands which yielded a fairly good crop of between 6 to 8 annas is only Rs. 10,592. Deducting this sum, the net demand under tanks for purposes of remission is Rs. 4,01,243, half of which, Rs. 2,00,622, has, owing to the practically utter failure of the crop, to be remitted Of the recoverable balance, only a moiety of Rs. 1,00,311 or one-fourth of the whole assessment will be collected this year in four equal instalments or *khists*, the other moiety being suspended for collection next year,

on the return of favourable seasons. In this connection, I would urge for the favourable consideration of Government the desirability of not making any distinction between the isolated small patches where some insignificant fair crop was had and the remaining large extent of wet *atchkat* which yielded no crop at all. The special features and peculiar conditions of this District with its past vicissitudes would warrant such remissions being given uniformly over homogeneous tracts or groups of villages in order to afford relief to the tenants, more especially as during the past season there has not been a single village, tract or field but did suffer to some extent, or where crop was uniformly fair. It would after all involve a further loss of only Rs. 5,296, being the half of Rs. 10,592 referred to above.

Dry.—The dry crop has already been explained to have miserably failed all over, except-ng in a very few favourable holdings where, owing to the natural conditions, some moisture was retained for their maturity. But the outturn has been very poor and far below what was estimated, and as a general satisfaction to all, half the dry demand, *viz.*, Rs. 3,12,108, will be suspended, the other half alone being collected during the current year. I have issued orders *accordingly, as any concession that is intended to alleviate the present distress should be a general one extended to all the landholders without differentiation between the rich and the poor proprietors or tenants and irrespective of their having raised any or no crop in small isolated localities, mostly by their own self-exertions and more application to hard labour or resorting to subsidiary modes of lift-irrigation, etc. Such a course while tending to simplify our accounts would ensure the far greater advantage of securing the general contentment and faith of the people, so imperatively necessary in such times for enlisting their sympathy and co-operation in all measures concerted for their welfare. Individual distinctions would, besides, create a lot of frivolous and unnecessary complaints, which perhaps would only multiply our difficulties without any proportionate or adequate advantage. Another stronger reason is that the collection of the entire revenue on the lands which yielded a *technically* fair crop, would, apart from giving room to peculation on the part of the subordinate agency and pestering of the raiyats, necessitate having recourse to coercive measures, which it were best to avoid this season, and force them to sell away their small stock of food grains to pay the *khists* and thereby diminish the available food-stock, which would mean another sore trouble for us to overcome.

* *Vide* Kannarese Circular enclosed—Appendix III.

Garden.—There is not much of garden cultivation in this District excepting to a very small extent and what are termed and classed as "Garden" at the time of Survey Settlement must apparently have been some sort of *pan bags* or kitchen gardens or other minor crops, which have long ceased to exist as such, with no other sources of water-supply but the ordinary tanks. The major portion of these garden lands, 15,602 acres assessed at Rs. 85,228, is generally cultivated with paddy, and very often, as in the past season, with only *ragi*, for want of sufficient moisture; and one half of the assessment thereon, Rs. 42,614, has therefore to be remitted according to the terms of Government Proceedings No. R. 12971-9—Agri. 22-05-45, dated 6th April 1906, and of the other half, Rs. 21,307, suspended for being collected next year.

The sum of Rs. 9,588 under *Nirsardi*, being what is temporrailly levied for use of Government water, has in this season of distrees when no water was made available, to be remitted fully, as also the moiety of Quit-rent on Minor Service Inams, amounting to Rs. 2,726, as per orders contained in para 2 of Government Proceedings No. R. 12971-9—Agri. 22-05-45 dated 6th April 1906.

The sum of Rs. 50,951 under *Kayamgutta* and *Jodi* will be collected in due course.

(ii) As regards Land Revenue Miscellaneous, the demand for the current year is Rs. 60,179 against Rs. 65,159 of the previous year, the fall being due chiefly to decrease under *malki* or sale of occupancy rights, and fees on Notice, etc., which are intended not to have recourse to during the current year.

(iii) The demand of Rs. 15,100 under *Hulbanni* has to be entirely remitted

* Government Proceedings No. R. 4,998-4—Agri. 112-08 2 dated 19th January 1909.

(iv) The next item is Rs. 71,200 under *Forests* against a demand of Rs. 71,946 of the preceding year. Rs. 53,418 has already been realized up to the end of January 1909 and it is expected to collect Rs. 13,100 more during the next five months. The net loss of Rs. 4,700 is due partly to grazing in the State and District Forests and Plantations having been thrown open free to people, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 2,672 and partly to a fall under Minor Forest produce amounting to Rs. 2,080, the crop of gall-nuts, soapnut and fruits in the Forests being very poor this year.

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 5th April 1909.

		Rs.
Arrack	...	6,13,600
Toddy	...	2,85,200
Ganja and Majum	...	11,000
Opium	...	2,800
Country Beer	...	1,800
Foreign Liquor	...	7,000
Miscellaneous	...	800
		9,22,200

(v) The most important source of revenue, next to Land Revenue is "*Abkari*" or Excise, the demand whereunder amounts to Rs. 9,22,200 as abstracted in the margin and detailed below:—

Items	Demand actual for 1907-08	1908-09		Total	Difference	
		Collections up to end of January 1909	Estimated demand for next five months		Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1. Arrack—Duty	5,27,560	2,91,485	1,82,876	4,74,361	.....	.....
Shop rental ..	1,32,059	81,299	57,985	1,39,284		.....
Total ...	6,59,619	3,72,784	2,40,861	6,13,645	.....	45,974
2. Toddy—Tree Tax ...	87,322	72,431	29,330	1,01,761	.....	... ..
Tree rent ...	8,788	6,607	2,770	9,377	.....	.....
Shop rental ...	1,62,684	1,01,503	72,511	1,74,014	.....	.....
Total ...	2,58,794	1,80,541	1,04,611	2,85,152	26,358	.... .
3. Ganja and Majum—Duty ...	7,053	5,832	750	6,582	.....	... ..
Shop rental ..	5,296	2,620	1,871	4,491	.....	.....
Total ...	12,349	8,452	2,621	11,073	.....	1,276
4. Opium	2,922	1,614	1,152	2,766	.....	156
5. Country Beer	4,319	1,049	725	1,774	.....	2,545
6. Foreign Liquor	6,160	4,470	2,500	6,970	810	. ....
7. Miscellaneous	876	450	320	770	.....	106
Grand Total ...	9,45,039	5,69,360	3,52,790	9,22,150	27,168	50,057
			Net decrease			22,889

Arrack.—The demand under this head falls short of the previous year's figure by Rs. 46,000, owing to an anticipated fall in consumption and duty realizable thereon to the extent of Rs. 53,000, on account of the high prices of food grains and the consumers preferring Toddy to Arrack in the ensuing hot season. The actual consumption for the seven months ending with January last being 61,000 gallons, bringing in a revenue of Rs. 3,72,800 including shop rentals; the decrease, after allowing for a slight increase of Rs. 7,200 for the latter, may not exceed Rs. 46,000 calculating the consumption for the next five months at the average rate of the same; whereas *Toddy*, which is the drink of the masses and cooly classes in the rural parts, is bound to be resorted to more freely hereafter, during the season of drought, as being the cheaper and nourishing drink. During the past seven months, tree tax and rent have already fetched Rs. 79,000, which with the shop rental of Rs. 1,01,500 collected amounts to Rs. 1,80,500. For the next five months, when more trees may be expected to be tapped owing to diminished supply of the yield and increase of consumption during the hot months, a revenue of Rs. 1,04,600 is a fair estimate, which means an increase of Rs. 26,400 under this head over the previous year's receipts of Rs. 2,58,800. The revenue under Ganja and Majum is likely to fall by Rs. 1,300, while that under Opium and Country Beer by Rs. 2,000, with a slight increase of Rs. 800 under Foreign Liquor. The net result will be an estimated fall of Rs. 22,900 under all heads of Abkari revenue.

(vi) Of the demand of Rs. 28,200 under Assessed Taxes, against Rs. 29,400 of the previous year, Rs. 5,100 representing the amount of Mohatarfa house tax of eight annas and below has, as per terms of Government Proceedings No. R. 4332-70—Agri. 105-08-1, dated 4th January 1909. to be remitted.

(vii) The demand under Salt is Rs. 200 which is only nominal, as owing to the failure of rains and absence of efflorescence, the usual number of tenders have not been received till now to work the few salt pans in the District. This revenue may therefore be considered nil or a loss of about Rs. 1,500.

(viii) The other items of revenue, *viz.*, Stamps, Registration, Interest, Law and Justice, Police, Education, Stationery and Printing, do not as yet show any tendency to be affected by the present drought and may therefore be expected to give the revised budgetted amount of Rs. 1,29,400 against the demand of Rs. 1,31,606 of the last year, or Rs. 2,206 short.

To sum up—the financial aspect of the District, including remissions, suspensions and other losses in revenue, stands as follows :—

Particulars	Demand	Half remission	Full remission	Suspension for collection next year	Fall in revenue	Realizable during the year
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Land Revenue proper—						
Wet	4,11,835	2,00,622	.....	1,00,311	.....	1,10,902
Dry	6,24,216	.....	.....	3,12,108	.....	3,12,108
Garden	1,95,629	42,614	.....	21,307	.....	1,31,908
Nirsardi	9,588	.....	9,588	.....	.....	.....
Quit-rent on Minor Service Inams ...	5,451	2,726	.....	.....	.....	2,725
Other Minor Inams	32,622	.. ..	.. ..	.....	.....	32,622
Kayamgutta and Jodi	50,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,951
(ii) Land Revenue Miscellaneous ...	60,179	.....	.....	.....	4,980	60,179
(iii) Hulbanni	15,100	.....	15,100	. ....	.....	.....
(iv) Forest	71,200	.....	.....	.....	4,700	66,500
(v) Abkari	9,22,200	. ..	.....	.....	22,900	9,22,200
(vi) Assessed taxes	28,200	.....	5,100	.....	.....	23,100
(vii) Salt	200	.....	.....	.....	1,500	200
(viii) to (xiv) Stamps, Registration, etc. ...	1,29,400	.. ..	.....	.....	2,206	1,29,400
Total ...	25,57,971	2,45,962	29,788	4,33,726	36,286	18,42,795

8. LAND REVENUE AND OTHER ARREARS.—The following statement shows the details of Land Revenue and other arrears of the previous years from which it will be seen that out of an opening balance of Rs. 99,113 under all heads on 1st January 1909, Rs. 35,000 under *Abkari* is irrecoverable and of the balance of Rs. 64,112, a sum of Rs. 15,930 is all that may fairly be expected to be realized during the current year :—

Items	Opening balance on 1st January 1909	Amount that may be realized during the remaining portion of the year	Balance likely to be left unrecovered at the close of the year	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Land Revenue *including Land Revenue Miscellaneous	45,654	10,000	35,654	*Nearly Rs. 35,000 is irrecoverable for which remission statement will be submitted in due course.
2. Forest	1,310	1,310	.....	
3. Abkari	*40,254	2,720	37,544	
4. Mohatarfa	9,711	1,001	8,710	
5. Salt	399	399	.....	
6. Other items	1,775	500	1,275	
Total ...	99,113	15,930	83,183	

9. SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS.—Another source of drain on the Treasuries during the present season will be the Public Debt Transactions under Savings Banks. The average figures of deposits and withdrawals for the last five years are 3,10,425 and 2,84,818, respectively, with an average balance of Rs. 6,52,154. From the month of November last, the transactions have been more on the side of withdrawals as shown in the margin. Considering that the classes of people that usually invest in Savings Banks are chiefly the merchants and officials, so long as the present condition lasts, the withdrawals are likely to go on increasing. At the present rate of withdrawals for the next four months at Rs. 40,000 per month, there may be a drawing off of Rs. 1,60,000 against a probable deposit of Rs. 35,000, thereby reducing the present balance of Rs. 6,26,000 by 1¼ lakh of rupees.

	Deposits	Withdrawals
November ...	15,655	20,694
December ...	8,397	26,433
January ...	6,753	29,935
February ...	11,648	37,747

10. CONCLUSION.—In conclusion, the present drought involves, besides the loss of a revenue of Rs. 2,75,750, a rush on the Treasuries for withdrawals of Savings Bank deposits to the extent of a lakh and a quarter of rupees and an initial outaly of Rs. 4,47,252 on Works, Loans and Advances, which have been provided for to mitigate the stress and avert distress ill the next harvest, with the hope that copious *mungar* showers may set in early and dispel

all anxiety, rendering the situation easy. Should it, however, disappoint, we shall have to be prepared to declare famine about the end of April or May next and start more works, included in the Regular Famine Relief Programmes, for which suitable arrangements will have to be made till the advent of the following monsoon. Such relief works selected and kept in readiness in consultation with the Public Works Department and marshalled in the order of their urgency and importance, are 131 in number estimated at Rs. 3,67,000 as specified in Appendix IV hereof.

In passing, it may be added here that with so many works already in progress, I had taken advantage of the presence of all the Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars at the last District Board Meeting on the 27th *ultimo*, and asked the Comptroller to send out one of his Assistants and an Auditor to help me in examining the several account books, registers, etc., which I had instructed to be opened and brought up to current. He had courteously deputed Mr. M. A. Srinivasachar, the Assistant Comptroller, and a Travelling Auditor who went through them and gave needful instructions to all concerned, and it is refreshing to have to report that all the registers have been maintained in the prescribed forms and brought up to date, the accounts of the Kolar, Malur, Chintamani and Srinivaspur Taluks being, besides, audited and found correct.

N. B. (Appendices not printed.)

No. R. 8037-46—AGRI. 85-08-21, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. The area reported to be affected in the Kolar District consists of about 1,700 villages with an area of about 1,700 square miles and a population of 3,30,000. The classes most affected are the poorer agriculturists, the petty artisans, and the poorer labouring classes, particularly the Begars, the Holeyars and the Madigars. But the various measures undertaken by the Government for the relief of distress are reported to be quite adequate for coping with the present situation in the district. Work is reported to be available to those in need of it; raiyats are reported to be busy in agricultural operations. Cattle too are in a satisfactory condition, the trade in them being brisk.

3. Markets are well supplied and prices are showing a slight downward tendency, a result due probably to the recent reduction of railway freight on rice imported into the State. Public health is good and there is no increase of crime.

4. The Kolar District is, in respect of both extent and intensity of distress, one of the most affected parts of the State. But the large amounts sanctioned by Government for various kinds of advances, the arrangements made for an adequate supply of drinking water and fodder, and the great number of village and tank works which have been started to afford employment to labourers have contributed greatly to mitigate the hardship caused by the distress. Such of the classes as are outside the scope of these ordinary measures of relief are given special relief in the shape of gratuitous relief and subsistence advances. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief is 989, the amount spent up to 13th March 1909 being about Rs. 3,100. The number of persons to whom loans for subsistence have been given is as yet very small, the amount spent on this measure being Rs. 402.

5. The Government are concerned to note that the water scarcity is giving room for anxiety. They desire that the water-supply should be developed to the utmost in accordance with the instructions laid down in Government Proceedings No. R. 7759-68—Agri. 69-08-65, dated 27th March 1909. The Deputy Commissioner may submit separate proposals in the matter of undertaking a regular survey of the underground supply of water, prior to a systematic boring of wells on modern scientific methods.

6. As regards the question of additional establishment raised in the report, orders have already been passed sanctioning accountants to the District and Taluk Offices, and assistant Shekdars to the hoblis. The Government are of opinion that there is no need at present to sanction a general increase of the Police, Medical and other establishments.

7. Turning next to the extent of the loss likely to accrue in the principal items of revenue on account of the distress, the following statement shows the estimate made by the Deputy Commissioner.—

Item of Revenue	Demand for the year	Estimated loss during the year on account of remissions, suspensions, or other causes.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue proper	13,50,500	6,76,962
Hulbanni .	15,100	15,100
Forest ..	71,200	4,700
Abkari ..	9,22,000	23,000
Mohatarfa ..	28,200	5,100

The last four items call for no remarks, but as regards the estimated loss under Land Revenue proper, the Government observe that it consists entirely of remissions and suspensions of the Land Revenue demand. But the estimate is based on a misapprehension of the principles on which the Government have sanctioned the remissions and suspensions. According to the instructions laid down in Government Proceedings No. R. 4332-70—Agri. 105-08-1, dated the 4th January 1909, half the wet assessment should be remitted on lands under tanks which have not received any water-supply or the crops on which have withered from insufficient water-supply, and the other half should be collected. As regards dry crops, half the assessment should be, in cases of total failure, suspended and the other half collected. But the Deputy Commissioner frames his estimate on the assumption that a general remission of half wet assessment, and a suspension of a moiety of the other half, as well as general suspension of half the dry assessment should be allowed. The Government have not sanctioned such wholesale remissions and suspensions, nor have they sanctioned any suspension with respect to the wet assessment. They regret that the Deputy Commissioner should have exceeded the instructions of Government and thereby raised vain hopes in the minds of the people. The Deputy Commissioner is directed to take immediate steps to act in conformity with the orders of Government on the subject of suspensions and remissions of land revenue. If further concessions are needed in the Kolar District, he must submit proposals through the Revenue Commissioner with a full statement of reasons therefor.

8. The following statement shows the amounts allotted to the District for the principal measures of relief with the amounts actually utilized up to the 13th March 1909, and the amounts estimated by the Deputy Commissioner to be required till the end of the current official year:—

Item	Amount allotted	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount required
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsistence advances ...		2,465	402	1,00,000
Advances for fodder ...		1,380	1,300	
Advances for bullocks, etc. ...	28,900	6,925	3,795	80,000
Land Improvement loans ...		3,425	895	
Loans for Irrigation wells ...		32,105	9,710	
Loans to artisans	4,000	1,750	1,100	3,000
Advances for earthwork to minor tanks and for maintenance of restored tanks ...	24,000	37,300	7,120	15,000
Stone and masonry work to minor tanks	35,000	...	...	10,000
Gratuitous relief ...	5,000	...	3,097	40,000
Drinking water wells, etc. ...	17,500	...	...	35,000
Grain stores	...	...		10,000

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 5th April 1909.

It is unnecessary for the Government to go in detail into the question of the funds required in the district, as they observe that a part of the funds already sanctioned is still unspent and is therefore available for further expenditure. When they are exhausted and fresh funds are required, the Deputy Commissioner may submit proposals in the matter.

9. The report of the Deputy Commissioner is full and informing and Government would be glad to have similar reports from other districts.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. V.

D

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 6th April 1909.

READ—

Letter No. D. 1671, dated the 18th March 1909, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding copy of letter No. 378—R., dated the 14th idem, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, on the subject of the repairs to the Kikkeri-Ippiah road in the Hole-Narsipur Taluk.

No. R. 8048-58—AGRI. 164-08-8, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH APRIL 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District in submitting an estimate for Rs. 938 for special repairs to the Kikkeri-Ippiah road, states that funds are not available under District Funds and requests sanction to the estimate and to the necessary allotment of funds for the work being put in hand as early as possible to afford employment to the working classes in the locality. The Revenue Commissioner recommends that the funds applied for may be sanctioned from Provincial or other funds to be eventually debited to District Funds, and suggests that the work may be taken up when the village works are exhausted and other relief works are not available.

2. The estimate for Rs. 938 is sanctioned. The work may be taken up, as suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, when other works are not available.

3. Separate orders will issue as to the head to which the cost is debitable.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. V.

CONTD. IN NEXT ROLL:

CONTD.IN NEXT ROLL:

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